The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3198. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest Regarding the Threatened Rupture with England.

No Official Communication Between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

Nature of the Dispatches from Minister Adams.

A GLORIOUS FIGHT NEAR DRAINESVILLE.

Utter Rout of a Large Body of Rebels by a Detachment of General McCall's Division.

A Large Number Killed and Wounded Rebels Left on the Field.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Preparations for the Great London Exhibition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 20.

NO CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

If any correspondence has taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, it has been of an informal and confidential character, as no official communications have passed between them with reference to the *Trent* affair.

Later.—Lord Lyons had an interview with our Government to-day, in which the *Trent* affair was informally talked over. The official dispatches of her Majesty's Government have not yet been presented, but the impression so generally prevails that there is no danger of war with England, that the interest in the subject has in a great degree subsided.

THE DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER ADAMS.

The dispatches received from Mr. Adams are based upon the tone of the English Press and the feeling of the people, which he represents as extremely excited and hostile toward the United States. Private letters received generally are of the same tenor, though some, coming from very intelligent parties, state that there is an under-current of popular feeling adverse to the National passion which was so offensively exhibiting itself in the Press and other mediums of popular opinion.

No unusual dispatches have been forwarded by the Government to our Ministers in England and France. Events must await the slow course of diplomacy.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR DRAINESVILLE—THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

This morning at 6 o'clock a portion of Gen. McCall's Division proceeded in the direction of Drainesville on a foraging expedition, and for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the locality. Drainesville is about midway between Gen. McCall's Headquarters and Leesburgh. On arriving in that vicinity they encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry—South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians—with a battery of six pieces and a regiment of cavalry, under command of Gen. Stewart.

The only troops on our side that engaged in the affair were Gen. Ords' Brigade, the First Rifles, and Easton's battery of four guns.

At 4 o'clock, after the action, Gen. McCall sent two officers to count the rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they left on the field 57 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss 60 killed and 19 wounded, a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they, no doubt, carried off many more. They also left nine horses killed or disabled.

They were completely routed, and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two caissons, a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, &c., more than our troops could bring away. Our men also brought in some prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss, as near as can be ascertained at present, is about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's, at 9 o'clock to-night. Gen. McCall, in a dispatch received at headquarters, to-night, says too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Ord for gallantry and skill throughout the day. Easton's battery was admirably served, and did good execution. The rifles also behaved finely.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CALL.

Ord's Brigade, with the First Pennsylvania Rifles and Easton's Battery, had a brisk engagement with four regiments and a battery of the rebels at 12 M. I arrived during the action, and sent for Reynolds, who was left at Difficult Creek. The enemy was defeated, and fled before Reynolds arrived. We have found forty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons with the harness, the horses having been killed. The Rifles behaved finely. Lieut.-Col. Kane is very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded, and am about to move back to camp.

GEO. A. McCALL.

EFFECT OF THE GOOD NEWS.

The news of National victories in Missouri, and of the successful fight in front of Washington, to-day, gives great elation to all classes here, and draws off much attention from English dispatches.

THE NEW REBEL BATTERIES.

The new batteries below Freestone Point may prove a more serious obstruction to navigation than the old ones, as they will so command the river as to prevent our gunboats from blockading Quantico Creek—thus enabling the *Page* to come out and capture passing vessels.

While the *Resolute* was going down the river on Wednesday evening, twenty-eight shots were fired at her. As she has not returned, the result is not known.

SERENADE TO SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was serenaded to-night, and in an eloquent response said that our difficulties with England would be amicably adjusted and we should have no war. But rather than yield an iota of our rights to her arrogance, he would fight England and France. But let us order forward our columns within two weeks, and before July we should have peace with all the world.

Representatives Julian and Holman, of Indiana, were also called upon. The former said that we were fighting for the Union, and if Slavery stood in the way, we should crush it. The speeches were loudly applauded.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses, for the purpose of inquiry into the conduct of the war, had their first meeting to-day, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. The first thing they did was to pass a resolution swearing every member to secrecy. It is the purpose of the Committee to enter thoroughly into the work for which they were appointed, and examine minutely the operations of the army. They do not intend, however, to interfere or embarrass the military operations of the army in any manner whatever.

THE SCHEMES OF FINANCE.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Ways and Means Commitee to consider the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a National currency based upon the hypothication of United States Stocks, is composed of the following members: Messrs. Spalding, Corning, Hooper, and Maynard. Te Committee have now under consideration a bill similar to the general banking law of the State of New-York. It is not intended to interfere with any of the existing banks in any of the States, but it provides an additional currency, to have the sanction of the General Government, and to be receivable for taxes and all other public uses, excepting custom duties on foreign importations. The existing banks will be authorized to receive this currency in connection with bills which they are now circulating. They will be required to keep twenty-five per cent. of the amount they issue for the prompt redemption of the National currency they issue.

The Ways and Means Committee have also appointed another sub-committee, composed of the following members: Messrs. Morrill, Horton, Stratton and Hooper, on the tariff, direct and income tax, excise duties on spirits, carriages, watches, malt liquors, stamp duties, etc., who are to consider and report a general system of taxation, to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed Brigadier-Generals Palmer, of Illinois, and Keim, of Pennsylvania.

The Senate Military Committee, who have all the military nominations before them, and under consideration, will, it is understood, prune them considerably. There are quite a number of Brigadiers who will not pass the ordeal. Several have serious charges preferred against them.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The promotions and appointments in the army of the United States made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 68 of Aug. 27 last, have just been officially promulgated. From this pamphlet it appears there have been 215 promotions, 650 appointments of all kinds, in addition to 60 Brigadier Generals of volunteers, the whole number of these being about 110. Among the declinations is James Shields, of California, to be a Brigadier-General. The appointments as Aid-de-Camps to Gen. McClellan number 32. Thirty-one officers have been honorably retired under the law upon that subject.

RESIGNATIONS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Last Monday there were thirty-seven resignations of Volunteer officers in the army of the Potomac, and on Wednesday twenty-four, or about seventy-five during the week. A few of these resigned for the purpose of accepting higher appointments in regiments other than those to which they were originally attached.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The President, to-day, submitted to Congress a message, inclosing a letter from James R. Partridge, Secretary of the Executive Committee appointed by the President to represent the interests of Americans, addressed to Secretary Seward. Chairman of the Committee, suggesting an adequate provision for payment for the express purpose of fitting up the space in the building at London allotted to the contribution from the United States, and compensation of agents for whose service it will be indispensable to provide. The President recommends this subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. The message was appropriately referred in each House.

REVOLVING CANNON TRIAL.

M. De Brames' revolving cannon was tried at Bladensburgh yesterday, in presence of Major Barry, Chief of Artillery; Capt. Chartres, Johon L. Hayes, Esq., Chief Clerk, and the Chief Examiner of the Patent Office. The result was very satisfactory.

TRIAL OF COL. JAMES E. KERRIGAN.

On Thursday, the eighth day of the trial, the examination of witnesses commenced on the additional charges and specifications, to the effect that he had withdrawn his pickets from Munson's Hill without orders; had slept out of camp without leave, and had visited and communicated with the enemy.

Capt. E. S. Purdy, acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, testified that on the 27th of August last, he went to Munson's Hill, and found the pickets of the National army coming in very rapidly, and was told that they were ordered in by some officers, who were following on behind; he recognized among them Col. McCunn, of the New-York Thirty-seventh; the others he did not know; one of them, the Colonel of a Michigan regiment, told him it was not safe to proceed over Munson's Hill, but witness went on notwithstanding; the first of the enemy he saw were at a house at Upton's Hill; the pickets had been stationed at a little barricade on the crest of Emerson's Hill, and witness went a half or three-quarters of a mile beyond.

Lieut. Thos. P. Abbott testified, that he made arrest of the keeper of the toll-gate near Barcroft Mills and sent him into camp, and that he was released by Col. Kerrigan's orders. When the witness came up to the toll-gate he saw the keeper running over the hill, and called him back. In answer to questions the man said he had friends over there who had lost horses and he was going to tell them where to find them. While witness was there he saw two little negroes running from the house toward the woods, and it excited his suspicions. He thought the man was taking measures to trap him, and that was why he arrested him. After the man was released Col. Kerrigan came up, and when witness told him his suspicions Col. Kerrigan laughed at the idea. In the afternoon of the same day the pickets were surprised, and one of them, Sergeant John H. Jenk, was captured. This surprise was after I had seen the negroes run in the woods; after the man I had arrested was discharged he went to his house; when our pickets were attacked I did not think that he was with the enemy or in collusion with them.

Capt. Archibald Ferguson testified that since he had been in the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers Col. Kerrigan had frequently left the camp, and generally in loose clothes; witness seldom saw him in full uniform except at a review; did not know Lieut. Fay, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers; had heard that he was a prisoner at Richmond; had heard Col. Kerrigan say that he had got a letter from him asking for fifteen dollars, which he would send him; witness had been out three miles from camp with a surveying party, and had boasted to accused that he had been nearer the enemy than any other man; accused disputed it, and said he himself had been still further out; did not say whether he had been out alone; did not say how he had received the letter from Fay.

In the case of Col. Kerrigan to-day, the principal witness was Major Savage, who testified to the Colonel's being in the habit of dining at Bailey's house, beyond the cross roads, it being at that time an outpost of our army. The Court has adjourned till Monday.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Under the act passed at the extra session, creating the office of Assistant Paymaster in the navy, and authorising the appointment of thirty-six, the following gentlemen were appointed by the President, their order in the line of promotion being determined by Secretary Welles, by merit as evinced by the reports of the Examining Boards:

1. Charles H. Eldridge.
2. Gilbert E. Thornton.
3. George B. Plunkett.
4. Edward Foster.
5. George Lawrence.
6. Edward May.
7. Henry M. Denniston.
8. Richard Washington.
9. Wm. H. H. Williams.
10. Chas. W. Hassler.
11. Thos. C. Maston.
12. Rufus Parks.
13. Frank C. Crosby.
14. Edwin Stewart.
15. Wm. F. Meredith.
16. Wm. M. Thompson.
17. Joseph A. Smith.
18. Richard H. Douglas.
19. R. J. Richardson.
20. L. C. Merrill,
21. James S. Turnbull.
22. Clifton Hellen.
23. Ambrose J. Clark.
24. Chas. E. Hammond.
25. George Cochrane.
26. L. S. Stockwell.
27. Thos. C. Caswell.
28. Geo. A. Sawyer.
29. Casper Schenck.
30. Wm. W. Williams.
31. Francis C. Upton.
32. Judson S. Post.
33. Wm. H. Weldon.
34. James Hoey, Jr.
35. Arthur J. Pritchard.
36. Benj. F. Camp.

The first five of the above list having been promoted to Paymasterships, there are now five vacancies for assistants.

ARMS STOPPED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A private letter received to-day by the *Europa*, from the consignee of a British vessel at New-York, announces that $50,000 worth of arms which had been shipped on board the vessel, lying at Liverpool, for America, and a bill of lading had therefor, were seized and removed from the vessel by order of the British Government.

FORAGE.

The army of the Potomac has now an abundance of oats and grain for its horses, but the want of hay is still seriously felt.

A REMOVAL.

The Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments are to be removed, at an early day, from the War Department to Cochran's Building, opposite the Treasury building, which is now being fitted up for their use. This is being done to provide apartments in the War Department building for the headquarters of the United States army.

PRESENTATION.

A set of guide colors, contributed by Miss Benkard, of New-York City, was presented to the Second Wisconsin Regiment yesterday. The occasion presented an opportunity for speech-making.

RECOMMENDED FOR A BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP.

We are informed that Gen. Hooker has recommended that Col. Cowdin, of the Massachusetts First, now commanding the First Brigade of Hooker's Division, be appointed a Brigadier-General. Col. Cowdin has for some months been in command of the Brigade, and has been untiring in his efforts to promote its interests and increase its efficiency. His bravery was tested in the reconnoissance of July 18, which preceded the battle of Bull Run, and his promotion would be a merited compliment to a skillful and gallant officer.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

We learn that Secretary Cameron is about to appoint Edwin Henry, of Flushing, L. I., a Commissary of Subsistence. Mr. Henry's claims are strongly supported by some of the most influential names, both as to his business capacity and his entire fitness for the office.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The eccentric and mischievous lengths to which proclamation writing has gone on the part of some of our Generals, is thought by those in authority, to approach too nearly the characteristics of the Mexican Generals, and measures will be taken by the Government to discourage the issuing of proclamations by our Generals in future, without reference to their Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery sentiments. The Government sees no reason why a General should notify an enemy of his purposes when he goes among them.

A CONTRACT FOR HORSES.

Government has contracted with John M. Clay and Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, for 600 horses.

ARREST OF SENATOR JONES.

HE IS SENT TO FOR LAFAYETTE.

Detective Farley yesterday arrested Mr. George W. Jones, formerly a Senator of the United States, from the State of Iowa. During the Administration of Mr. Buchanan he was the United States Minister to Bogota, South America, where he has resided for the last three or four years. He has recently left the latter place and come on to Washington to settle up his business with the Government. He had a protracted interview with Secretary Seward on Thursday, and left Washington on the afternoon train of that day for New-York.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Superintendent Kennedy received a telegram from the State Department at Washington, stating in substance that Mr. Jones had taken leave of Washington, and was on his way to New-York; that he would probably arrive at Jersey City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The dispatch further stated that Mr. Jones was believed to be in communication with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy, and that it was thought best that he should be arrested without delay. The Superintendent was therefore requested to dispatch a sufficient number of officers to Jersey City, in order to take the accused into custody upon his arrival there.

Detective Farley was at once detailed from head quarters to carry into execution the orders from the State Department. At 5 o'clock he was in attendance at Jersey City, and when the night train from Philadelphia arrived that officer made a long and fatiguing search before he was fortunate enough to find the person of whom he was in search. He had little or no knowledge of the personal appearance of the accused, and it was with great difficulty that he was at last sufficiently identified to warrant him in making the arrest. When Farley had sufficiently satisfied himself that he was on the track of the right man he approached him just as he was stepping into a carriage, and informed him that he was a prisoner. Senator Jones expressed great astonishment at this unexpected interruption, and suggested to the officer that there must be some misapprehension. The Detective inquired if his name was George W. Jones, and if he had just arrived from Washington. An answer in the affirmative was received, and Mr. Farley then told him that he must take him and his baggage to the Police headquarters in New-York, by the directions of Mr. Secretary Seward. Upon hearing this announcement, Mr. Jones expressed great surprise, saying that after the full and free conversation which he had had with Mr. Seward on Thursday last, and after all the cordiality and personal friendship which had been expressed on both sides, and the good feeling manifested on the part of the Secretary upon leaving him, he could not understand why he should be arrested at the instance of that official so soon after leaving Washington. The officer could not, of course, inform him as to the nature of the charge, but he insisted that he (Jones) must go before Superintendent Kennedy. He was accordingly taken there yesterday, and had an interview with the latter official. Mr. Jones disclaims all connection with the rebels, and says that neither by word or deed has he been guilty of disloyalty. He can account for his arrest in no other way than that a foreigner, who bears some malice toward him, has been engaged in making false charges. He desires an immediate examination, and is very confident that he will be released as soon as he has an opportunity of making an explanation.

The distinguished prisoner was conveyed to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, in charge of Detective Farley. His baggage, which consists of three large, heavy trunks, was detained at police headquarters. The accused is a man about 45 years of age. He is very affable in his manners, and appears very communicative. While at Washington he stated to several officials, that he hoped the rebellion would soon be overcome, and this country restored to peace and prosperity.

While the accused was at headquarters yesterday, the Provost-Marshal of the City of Washington made his appearance before Superintendent Kennedy, and stated that he was in pursuit of ex-Senator Jones; that he was ordered to arrest him as a traitor, and have him conveyed to Fort Lafayette. When Mr. Kennedy informed him that the distinguished gentleman was already under arrest, the Marshal expressed his thanks very politely. When he learned, however, as he did soon after, that he had traveled all the way from Washington on the same train with Mr. Jones, without knowing it, he was not a little mortified at the thought that the New-York officers had the start of him.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of an Entire Rebel Camp

Thirteen Hundred Prisoners Taken, including Three Colonels and Seventeen Captains.

A Thousand Stand of Arms, Sixty-five Wagons, a Thousand Horses, Two Tons of Powder, etc., Captured.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 20.

Further information received from the West this morning, is to the effect that, in addition to the expedition of Gen. Pope against the enemy, at and near Clinton, another part of his forces, under Col. Davis and Maj. Marshall, surprised another camp of the rebels, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., near Milford, a little north of Warrensburgh. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered.

Col. Davis took 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, a thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousand horses, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies.

Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states that our troops captured about two tons of powder, buried on Claib. Jackson's farm.

Major Hubbard captured sixty rebels, a day or two since, in Johnson County. The troops in Kansas have been stirring during the past week, and good news is expected from them daily.

BRILLIANT CHAIN OF VICTORIES.

Sedalia, Mo., Friday, Dec. 20.

Col. Palmer's Brigade arrived here last night, and Gen. Pope is expected to-day.

All information from the West and North is to the effect that no efforts have been spared to send Gen. Price an ample supply of clothing for the Winter. All, or nearly all of this has fallen, or will fall, into our hands. Nearly 200 heavily-laden wagons are already in our possession, together with a large quantity of ammunition and arms, a thousand horses, tents, camp equipage, &c., and between 1,800 and 2,000 recruits have been taken prisoners.

Major Hubbard, of the First Missouri Cavalry, has captured over sixty rebel recruits within the past few days, and killed several others. He has also taken a considerable number of tents, several wagons, a quantity of baggage and arms, and burned a mill which had been supplying the rebels for some time past.

Altogether, the rebellion has received a terrible shock in this section of the country, within the present week.

It is thought by many that Gen. Price will cross the Osage to assist his Generals Stein and Slack, who are now in the river counties with four or five thousand troops, to escort recruits and supplies to their main camp at Osceola. If he does, he will be compelled to stand a general engagement, in which event there is no question whatever but he will be badly defeated and his army entirely scattered.

Early yesterday morning, our scouts brought in information that the large rebel train and reinforcements which we had marched South to intercept, had divided, and the larger portion was marching south, toward Waverly, intending to camp at night near Waterford, Gen Pope brought the main body of his army in position a few miles south of Waverly, and sent a scouting force under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, a few miles south of Warrensburgh and Knobnoster, to come on the left and rear of the enemy, at the same time ordering Merrill's Cavalry to march from Warrensburgh and come from the right.

Col. Davis pushed rapidly forward, and came up with the enemy in the afternoon, drove in his pickets, carried a strongly-defended bridge by an assault, acd drove the enemy into a timber, who, finding himself surrounded, surrendered 1,300 men, including two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and seventeen Captains. Sixty wagons, heavily laden with supplies and clothing, and a large number of horses and mules, fell into our hands.

Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy is considerably greater.

This was the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and the officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plans, &c.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Conservative*, of this city, has advices from Mound City of the 15th, stating that a portion of the Third Regiment, under the command of Major Williams, made a dash into Missouri on the 17th and burned the villages of Papersville and Burler, (the latter the county seat of Bates County,) and returned with a large number of refugees, quantities of stock, &c.

They had two men killed at Butler.

These towns have, for a long time, been the resort of a guerilla band of rebels. Price was at Osceola at the time, and it was said that he designed making an attack upon Sedalia.

Two companies of the Fourth Cavalry (regulars) arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 18th, in 22 days from Fort Wise.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

A Reconnoissance Six Miles South of Green River—No Enemy Found—Reports of Rebel Movements, &c.

Louisville, Friday, Dec. 20.

Gen. Johnson's Brigade made a reconnoissance in force, to day, six miles south of Green River, without finding a trace of the enemy. No official account of the Munfordsville fight has yet been received at headquarters; nor anything from Gen. Schoepf.

Cincinnati, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch, of to-night, says that there is nothing from Somerset to-day.

Two Union men and one Secessionist write from Owengsville, 19th, saying it is reported and generally believed that Gens. Marshall and Williams have 15,000 troops between West Liberty and Pike ton, with scouts extending to near Owengsville. The gentleman receiving the letters fears it is true, though it is not generally believed at Frankfort.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House adopted, by the usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky would assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax, imposed by Congress.

The Senate adopted the House resolutions on Federal Relations, with amendments indorsing the present action regarding Gen. Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dispense with Secretary Cameron. The vote was unanimous on the amendment.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Friday, Nov. 20.

Scouts from Kentucky report that a large contraband trade is carried on with the rebels, from Illinois *viâ* Cave-in-the-Rock, on the Ohio River; also, that rifled cannon have been placed on the Tennessee River for the purpose of sinking the gunboat *Conestoga*, which makes occasional trips up the river.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—News from the Rebel States—Reports of Operations at Port Royal—Rebel Accounts of Affairs in the West, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Dec. 19,
Viâ Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 20.

The steamer *Illinois* left for New-York early this morning.

Capt. J. A. De Lagnel, taken prisoner at Cheat Mountain and exchanged for Capt. Rickett's, came down from Baltimore last night, and was sent to Norfolk by a flag of truce this forenoon.

The flag of truce brought back the Norfolk *Day Book*, but there is little news in it. We, however, extract the following:

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 13.

The *Mercury*, of this morning, says that the Federalists now occupy Beaufort and Port Royal Island with a force supposed to be 5,000. They have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry of twelve 12-pounder Parrot guns, and are throwing up intrenchments on Port Royal Island. It is reported that a Federal launch was fired into by our troops and seven Yankees killed.

Gen. Evans arrived here yesterday.

The English news gives great joy here.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Gen. Rosecrans is expected soon at Cincinnati, from Western Virginia.

The Nashville *Gazette* is informed that twenty-eight Federal soldiers lately entered the lines of Gen. Zollicoffer's army, stating that after reading Lincoln's Message they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were ready to fight against the Abolition tyranny.

Savannah, Friday, Dec. 13.

Nothing has yet been heard from the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal Expedition has sailed South.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports, as *on dit*, that Mr. C. F. Adams, United States Minister to England, demanded his passports on the announcement of the proclamation of the Queen of England.

The *Day Book's* list of contributions for the Charleston sufferers foots up $1,538 50.

The health of Vice-President Stevens is much improved.

Porcher Miles continues very ill.

Mr. Faulkner arrived at Norfolk, yesterday, and will proceed to Richmond to-morrow.

The *George Peabody* arrived here from Hatteras this morning, but brought no news.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA CHICAGO.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 18th inst., has the following:

Knoxville, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Two more of the bridge-burners, Union men, were hung, to-day, by order of Gen. Carroll.

Vice-President Stephens is seriously ill.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the same date, states that Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the Confederates.

Jeff. Thompson is busy fortifying New-Madrid.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that a pontoon bridge is being constructed over the river at Memphis. This side of Memphis is a fort mounting one hundred and two guns, called Fort Pillow. Fort Randolph, near Memphis, is being strongly fortified. The rebels are jubilant over the English interference in the Mason and Slidell affair.

The number of National prisoners at Memphis is eighty-seven.

Desertions from the army are frequent and numerous.

Claib Jackson was at Columbus on Wednesday and has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Missouri to furnish Jeff. Thompson 20,000 men and increase Gen. Price's force to 60,000.

CONDITION OF THE MERRIMAC.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Bulletin* says that its Union refugee informant must be mistaken about the *Merrimac* sinking on the stocks. Another informant says that the *Merrimac* was in the dry dock, that her upper works were cut down so as to bring her water-line almost on a level with the water, and that she was covered with heavy timber-sheathed iron. It is probable that in taking her out of the dry dock her weight was so great that she would not float, and that she sunk and can never be raised.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Skirmishing Still Going on at Williamsport—A Successful Expedition to the Virginia Side—The Rebel Force, &c.

Williamsport, Md., Friday, Dec. 20.

Affairs in and around this vicinity are quiet, except an exchange of shots with the enemy at Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters. Jackson's Battery, at the former place, including a twelve-pounder rifled gun, has been at work endeavoring to destroy the dam, which now seems to be the principal object of his demonstration. His fire is responded to by two Parrott guns of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery.

At the latter place one section of Best's Battery has been operating occasionally against two of Jackson's guns. The design of the enemy at Falling Waters appears to be to distract our attention from Dam No. 5. The effect of our fire has not been developed. The enemy's guns produced no result.

The Connecticut Fifth joins Gen. Kelly's command, and will report at Hancock or Romney in a few days.

Col. Kenley's First Maryland, Murphy's Twenty ninth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Cushing's Section of Best's Battery, arrived to-day.

Last night a party of the Connecticut Fifth and Lieut. Rickett's battery were sent over in a skiff, and burnt a mill at Dam No. 5, which has been occupied by the rebels as a stronghold. They captured some guns, tools for breaking up the dams, blankets, &c.

Two deserters from Jackson's force arrived yesterday, giving some important information. Jackson, it is said, has been promoted to the command of the whole valley of Virginia. He has five regiments on the neck opposite here with 15 guns.

All is quiet this morning.

Col. Leonard arrested a man yesterday under suspicious circumstances. He is supposed to be a spy.

THE SHIP HARVEY BIRCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATE AND CARPENTER OF THE SHIP.

Among the passengers of the steamer *City of Washington*, which arrived yesterday, were Charles F. Stevens, the first officer, and Paul J. Howell, the carpenter of that vessel. They are both residents of Massachusetts, and have been for three or four years officers of the ship. They lost all their clothing, tools, instruments, &c., which they had on board, and are serious losers by the piratical act of the *Nashville*. Capt. Nelson will remain a short time longer in England. All the facts of the outrage were laid before the American Minister, and the chief particulars have already been made public. Mr. J. H. Brower, the owner of the ship, has received no additional information from Capt. Nelson concerning the affair.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Preparations for the Expedition Into the Heart of Rebeldom.

Marshaling the Gunboats and the Mortar Floats.

HOW COLUMBUS IS TO BE REDUCED.

Rebel Fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

View of the Great Strategic Movements in Kentucky.

The Advance of Gen. Buell Across Green River.

BUCKNER TO BE OVERWHELMED.

Interesting Intelligence from Missouri and Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Stirring Preparations for an Advance—Probable Demonstration Against Columbus—The Mortar Boats—Skirmishes—Movements of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

We begin to have stirring times among both land and naval forces, which indicate that something will shortly transpire which will strike terror to the rebels below here. More strict rules are adopted for camp discipline in accordance with Gen. Halleck's recent orders, and reviews, regimental and company drills, are the order. We have had large arrivals of troops, particularly cavalry, within the last few days; also several companies of artillery, which, with the infantry regiments on the way, will make an army sufficiently large to cope with the enemy intrenched at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles below here. Gen. Sturgis is expected here to-morrow to inspect the forces, and on his return to St. Louis Gen. Halleck will come to review the whole force.

The gunboats from St. Louis, seven in number, have arrived, the Flag gunboats *Benton* and *Essex* arriving to-day. Flag-Officer Foote is here, and all is bustle and preparation. The *Benton* is the largest, and is completely encased in iron. She will carry sixteen guns, the most of them 32-pounders—the balance of a larger calibre. There are three more boats at Mound City, seven miles from here, having the iron put on, their armaments being here in waiting for them. These three will make ten new boats, and with the three already in commission, but of a different model from the new ones, will make a formidable fleet, and are expected to strike terror to secessiondom.

Some of the mortar-boats built at St. Louis, of which there will be forty, arrived to-night. They are built after the model of those used in the Crimean war, and will be towed by small steam-tugs to proper positions to batteries, and then anchored. They are built of logs in a square, and false bows and sterns put on them. They will use nothing but mortars, which are placed in the centre, the men working them being protected by thick sidings of oak plank. These forty mortar-boats, with the thirteen gunboats, are expected to have little trouble in going down the Mississippi River to the Balize, after passing Columbus, which is by far the best fortified place on the river. What land force Gen. Halleck will bring with him is not known but it will undoubtedly be large, for he does not expect to retreat after once starting.

Two companies of infantry, under command of Col. Rhodes, of the Eighth Illinois, and one company of cavalry, under command of Maj. Mudd, from Bird's Point, had a skirmish with a large force of rebels, near Bertrand, Mo., yesterday. After a short engagement they repulsed the enemy, losing one man, wounding several of the enemy, taking sixteen prisoners and a number of horses and firearms.

A force from Paducah, Ky., numbering eight hundred infantry and three hundred cavalry, attacked the rebels at Viola, some distance from Paducah. The rebels fled, and our troops burned a mill which was furnishing large quantities of flour to the enemy. At a small town called Beauregard, fifteen miles from Mayfield, our men came upon a party of rebels, and captured thirty-seven prisoners, and burned a lot of lumber.

The Columbus *Confederate News* says there are five new gunboats at that place, recently from Memphis, sent up, expecting an immediate attack from our forces. It also says that Gen. Polk, who was injured from the bursting of a 128-pounder, shortly after the battle of Belmont, is recovering. They have also seized all the steamers, within a few days, from Memphis, undoubtedly expecting an attack.

A heavy business is done in smuggling articles contraband of war, across the Ohio to the South. A smuggler was arrested on Saturday last and brought here. On the same day, four hundred and fifty ounces of quinine and other articles, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ill., which were going southward.

A detachment of one hundred and twenty-five men and a company of cavalry under Capt. Harrell, attacked between three and four hundred rebels, under Capt. McCullough, at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo., routing them, killing the Captain and one man and wounding a number. Our loss was one man killed, and several wounded, but none seriously.

Several deserters from Jeff. Thompson's camp, at New-Madrid, have for the last few days come into camp at Bird's Point, giving a sad picture of the condition of Thompson's men. One came up to-day, and states that he had only 2,000 men left, but is fortifying himself. Thompson is undoubtedly in a bad predicament, as his men all along have been very poorly clad and equipped, and are constantly deserting him.

Gen. Grant has for some time allowed persons in Kentucky, opposite here, who profess Union sentiments, to pass through Fort Holt and come to Cairo for the purpose of purchasing provisions, as they are scarce across the Ohio. Lately it has been proven that they came for the purpose of getting information for Gen. Polk. A stop was yesterday put to going either way. This morning, at daylight, a skiff with two men in it was discovered past Fort Holt, just as a heavy fog had raised. Three shots were fired at them but they were too far off, and they escaped. They were undoubtedly pretended Union men who had passed through Fort Holt for supplies, but were in fact spies.

Three rebel gunboats made their appearance down the Missippi River in sight of Fort Holt, yesterday. Three of our gunboats were in the vicinity of the fort, and Commodore Foote was signaled by the lookout, when he immediately started in pursuit. They were too far away for him to overhaul, so he sent a couple of shots after them, which hastened their retreat. There was nothing more seen of them.

The health of the different camps has been remarkably good of late, the weather being cool and the air pure.

EGYPT.

Preparations for Taking Columbus—Skirmishing at Bird's Point—Withdrawal of Troops from the Charleston Road—Immense Congregation of Rebel Troops on the Mississippi—The Success of the Union Gunboats—Flags of Truce—Commodore Hollins and His Battering-ram, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1861.

Fine Fall weather is ours now, here in the Mississippi Valley, and a more favorable time for active campaigning could not well be imagined. But little rain; still less cold weather, troops healthy and eager for the conflict; impatient at long delay, and willing as they are capable, of marching against the enemy; all hope, and there is some prospect of realization, that the next few weeks will see a forward movement. The fleet is already nearly gathered, most of the iron-plated gunboats and floating batteries now lying at the levee here. And more important than all is the complete success attending the tests of these terrible vessels of war. In every particular they work satisfactorily, drawing less water than anticipated, turning huge balls easily, almost gracefully, from their iron sides, and sending forth deadly storms of shot and shell from the frowning port-holes. No vessels in rebel possession—not even the battering-ram *Manassas*—could float fifteen minutes after getting within range. Of these boats there are nine, in all, and three others less strong, and which will act the part of skirmishers, or cover the landing of advanced bodies of troops, being swift, carrying half a dozen guns, but unprotectected by iron plating. The flagship will be the *Benton*, larger than any of the rest, carrying more heavy metal, and said to be the most effective gunboat ever built in this country. On her Commodore Foote and suite will take passage—soon it is hoped—for Dixie. The names of the fleet are as follows: *St. Louis, Carondolet, Benton, Essex, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Mound City, Cairo, Tylor, Lexington, Conestoga*, and one not yet finished, being unblessed with a cognomen. These will be accompanied by 35 floating batteries, each of the latter drawn by a little tug, making, as will be perceived, a formidable fleet.

Judging from appearances, I think the following the method which will be used in attacking Columbus. For weeks rebel ingenuity has exhausted itself in perfecting defences there; the bluffs commanding miles of the river approach, are lined with batteries, and a cannonading excelling that which brought Sumter's flag to the dust, would be opened on an advancing fleet. A hasty approach, a sudden getting within range while a powerful current, those of the Ohio and Mississippi combined, rendered reverse motion difficult, would be unwise—almost suicidal. Instead, I think the grand army will pass around Columbus, cut off retreat, and then reduce the place, slowly and surely, by a continued fire from the fleet, regarding the place as what it really is, a fortification, not a camp. If Columbus be attacked at all it will not be before a month from this time. Although much has been done, much needs doing. The whole rebel element of Missouri is up in arms, and requires attention. The traitor host at Bowling Green has not yet been met and driven from Kentucky, and until then Paducah and other Union camps could not be left behind, a tempting morsel to Confederate appetite, and easily approachable by rail. The force now at Columbus would seem, carefully gleaning reliable reports from the many senseless rumors, to be about thirty thousand. Many of these, indeed a majority, are composed of the last levies called out by the Belmont panic, and are undisciplined, clothed in a variety of colors, cuts and material, with mere boys for leaders in many instances. I say this confidently, because within the last few days I have mingled with them under flags of truce, and had most favorable opportunities for judging. They are entirely different and far less formidable than those who have hitherto fought Secessia's battles. Among other secession notables I have seen lately was Commodore Hollins, who has performed, through newspapers, such miraculous feats with his battering-ram. After conversing a half hour with him, fully willing to do justice should he merit it, I parted with the impression that he is even a greater humbug than the *Manassas*, his pet project, and which was going to sink so many National fleets. And the entire failure of that craft could not be more clearly established than by the fact that although lying for a week or two past at Columbus, our smallest, least formidable gunboats, have dropped cooly down within range more than once, impudently fired a number of shells or shot, and left at their leisure, unpursued by bombastic Hollins on the auger-boring *Manassas*. The flag-of-truce expeditions noticed above are not worthy of particular mention, as they were barren of results, except giving us a glimpse at the Confederates; and had they even been successful, would only have concerned the exchange of a few prisoners.

At New-Madrid, just below Columbus, Jeff. Thompson still continues posted, waiting until an advance is made by us, when he will adopt his running tactics and choose some locality where warlike exploits may be confined to bridge-burning or stealing. He triumphantly boasts that his infantry can march forty, his cavalry sixty miles a day, and events demonstrate that he tells the truth. As the rebels have not been attacked, they have lately grown remarkably bold, and this morning are skirmishing through small bodies of cavalry with our pickets at Bird's Point, just across the river from here. Last night they also fired on the sentries and alarmed the whole camp. In consequence of danger of capture in leaving single companies to guard points miles away from camp, those stationed along the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which starts at Bird's Point and runs into the interior of Missouri, have been drawn in and will not be again sent out.

We have had two scouting expeditions lately—one from here, the other from Paducah. The former took sixteen prisoners, being some of Thompson's men who were engaged at a drunken carousal in Brenton, Missouri, a town twenty-five miles distant. The latter excursion, by order of Gen. Smith, destroyed a grist mill engaged in rebel grinding, and brought to Paducah thirty-seven aiders and abettors of treason.

The log huts for Winter quarters, at Fort Holt and Bird's Point, are nearly completed, and prove exceedingly comfortable. Despite this, however, no punishment could be more severe to eager soldiers than a long residence in them, and Gen. Halleck's intentions are canvassed eagerly. The health of our troops is remarkably good—they are all well supplied with arms, more cannon and war munitions on every side than can be used, and glorious victories for the starry-flag seem not far off. In February—perhaps earlier—Union rations may be cooked in Memphis, and loyal soldiers tell, over their camp-fires, incidents of the battles just fought, when traitors paid with their blood for dark records of crimes, and the old banner floated triumphant over the lonely serpent ensign of secession.

To-morrow there is a grand review of the troops here, under the inspection of Gen. Van Rensellear, of New-York. A preparatory review was held a few days ago, and passed off most satisfactorily. Several new cavalry companies, with their gay pennons, fine uniforms, and spirited animals, were present. Many faces, however, familiar from former scenes of a like character, were not there, and inquiry would have told that they slept under the sod of Belmont's battle-field. Of the grounding of one of the gunboats on its passage to this place, the labor and expense required in getting it again afloat, you have already heard. One steamer, the *Montgomery*, engaged in the work, got on to a sandbar, and broke in two, being a loss to Government of about $10,000. A great evidence that events, thrilling in moment and importance, are near at hand, is that every effort is being made to discipline thoroughly the different regiments. On the next battle in the Mississippi Valley might be said almost to hang the fate of Missouri. Never would a defeat be attended with more disastrous effects. The rebel hordes of that State, part of which have gone and are going to their homes, sick of war, and multitudes that have not yet taken up arms would do so, and the West be for months the scene of bloody battles. Such a result is not, however, to be for a moment supposed, and victory is as sure to perch upon our standard as it is to be carried soon forward against the foe. The army here, composed of the hardy sons of Illinois, the brave boys of Iowa and Indiana, have no thought of defeat; and a more heroic, determined set seldom have stepped to martial music. Gen. Hunter will soon be here, and in him already the troops have great confidence. Gens. Sturgis and Sweeney are now in Cairo, and most of the Springfield heroes will arrive in a day or two. They all say one thing in regard to Columbus: It can and *will* be taken, and that before many weeks have elapsed. If battles soon occur here, I will see that you get information at the earliest moment. Affairs at Paducah are quiet to latest accounts; and ditto as far as heard from at Smithland and other camps.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Position and Armament of Fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland—Rebel Gunboats on the Tennessee—Submarine Batteries in the Mississippi—Rearrest of Parson Brownlow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Paducah, Ky., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

From a number of refugees which I have met with at this place, I have gathered interesting information concerning the fortifications of the rebels on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The only fortification on the Tennessee River, of much importance, is Fort Henry, situated near the line of Kentucky and Tennessee on the east bank of the stream. It stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It therefore commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort consists of eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders and two 6-pounders. The 32 and 12-pounders are heavy guns, and the 6-pounders light pieces. My informant left Fort Henry on Thursday, the 12th inst., at which time a large lot of intrenching tools had just been brought thither to be used in fortifying the hills on the opposite side of the river. On these new fortifications it was intended to mount three very large guns, 124-pounders, and some rifled cannon. An Irish regiment at the fort were relied upon to perform much of the work in prospect, but in addition to this force some four hundred slaves were daily expected from North Alabama. The garrison of the fort, under Gen. Lloyd Tigheman, consists of Col. Adolphus Heiman's Irish regiment and a regiment of Mississippians, beside the artillerists.

Some eight or ten steamboats are on the waters of the Tennessee, between Fort Henry and the Muscle Shoals. A small steamer plies regularly between the fort and the railroad crossing, some eighteen miles above. At Clifton, further up on the same river, a gunboat is reported to be fitting out, and I have heard it rumored that as many as three in all were being prepared on the waters of the Tennessee. The Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville Railroad crosses the Tennessee, as above indicated, eighteen miles above Fort Henry, on a splendid railroad bridge, with a draw for the passage of steamers.

At Dover, about a day's march from Fort Henry, (westward,) is the principal fortification on the Cumberland, below Clarkesville. The fort is reported to stand on the low grounds near the river, and, if so, must be commanded by the surrounding hills. It was probably built principally with the view of commanding the river. It mounts twelve 32-pounders. Some 3,000 troops are reported to be at this point, with some field artillery. At Clarkesville, further up on the Cumberland, are important fortifications, mounting heavy guns. I have not been able to learn the number of troops stationed there. It is reported that fortifications are contemplated, or, perhaps, being erected, at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, above Harpeth Shoals, about half way between Clarkesville and Nashville. Steps are also being taken for the erection of fortifications near Nashville; but not much has yet been done.

A fossilized individual, very much respected once, but now quite fallen and degraded—I mean John Bell—has been urging the fitting-out of gunboats on the Cumberland; and the Tennessee Legislature has been trying to legislate something of the kind into existence, but I believe nothing has been done of any consequence in that way.

At Clarkesville, a fine railroad drawbridge spans the Cumberland, and another at Nashville. At the latter place, there is a fine wire suspension bridge for wagons.

My informant further states that submarine batteries have been placed in the Mississippi River, between Columbus and Memphis, designed to destroy our Mississippi flotilla. They are anchored in such a way as to be struck by a vessel in descending, and exploded by the contact. They are so arranged as to be raised or depressed with the rising or falling of the water. Experiments have been tried upon rafts, with, as reported, complete success. This thing has been done with great secresy.

It is reported that Parson Brownlow has been rearrested. He has not had command of any of the armed bands of Union men of his section who have been giving the rebels so much trouble, and denies having had anything to do with the bridge-burning or uprising of the people.

It is reported that Brig.-Gen. C. F. Smith will shortly be removed from this post. The Union citizens and the troops are greatly dissatisfied with his course. Generals Payne and Wallace are very popular with both. Three Brigadiers are too many for Paducah at present.

Hon. Em. Etheridge is here looking after his refugee constituents, who are flocking in daily from his old District. He is in high spirits in prospect of the approaching advance in the West.

TENNESEEAN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

The National Advance at Green River—Delightful Weather and a Delightful Country—Skirmishing—The Effect of the President's Message and Secretary Cameron's Report, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp Wood, at Munfordville, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 12.

Our advance is now encamped on the Green River hills looking over into Dixie. On the night of the 5th inst. a party of Rebel cavalry, under Capt. John H. Tuagan, a notorious traitor, formerly a citizen of Lexington, Ky., came up to our very lines at Camp Nevin, and burnt the Bacon Creek bridge which had just been rebuilt. The next morning a detachment of Col. Board's First Kentucky Cavalry was dispatched in pursuit of the daring rebels, but the latter proved to be as fleet as daring. We followed them as far as this place, and being prevented by our orders from going further, returned to camp without having seen the enemy. The effect was to produce a general advance of the whole army. On the next day after the return of the detachment of cavalry, Rousseau's and Johnson's brigades struck their tents and took up the line of march; headquarters were advanced to Bacon Creek; an interminable line of wagons wound away through the sombre woods and sere fields and muddy lanes, toward the South; here the drum boomed its monotonous note at the head of a long column, there the bugle rang from the midst of a squadron, and there a Colonel marched a-foot, with a gun upon his shoulder, to encourage the men. Rousseau was halted at Bacon Creek; Johnson, with an adequate supply of cavalry and artillery, was sent on to this place, where he will soon be joined by the remainder of the army.

Nothing could be more inspiring than the sight I was looking upon. Nature never gave birth to a more beautiful scene than this. We have escaped from the swamps and dark, overshadowing forests of Nolin Creek to these beautiful and romantic hills, and a general joy pervades the army. The men look brighter and step brisker; the officers salute each other in gay humor; the drill, which day before yesterday was a laborious drag, is executed with new-born alacrity this morning; patients whom the murderous delay among the miasmas of Nolin had sent to the hospital, and almost to the grave, are out this morning standing on the knolls, looking at the canvas cities which crown the swelling fields and deck their sloping sides, drinking in fresh life from the bright unclouded sun and pleasant breeze.

September has returned upon us, or rather, in a march of twenty miles, we seem to have transported ourselves from the pole to the tropics. A few days ago we were wallowing in snow and mud—we waded through fog by day and slept in the mire at night—the hospitals were crowded with sick, and every day's clouded and uncertain close beheld a fearful addition to the new-made heaps, beneath which many a victim of mismanagement lies dead; our horses, chilled by December rains, and pelted by sleet and snow, were almost unfit for service, and more than one regiment, wasted by disease, and demoralized by unavoidable relaxation of discipline, was in a ruinous condition. But this morning we are new beings, in a new world. This advance, simply in its effect upon the army, is a most wholesome measure. It was a great mistake that we were not allowed to come here a month ago. Perhaps I should say misfortune, instead of mistake; for I do not believe that any one was really to blame for the grave consequences of the long delay at Camp Nevin. I know that Gen. McCook was not to blame for them, for he repeatedly and persistently applied for leave to advance; and the commander of the Department was no doubt right in not making any serious movement while he was yet so fresh in the details and business affairs of the command. I believe I have not yet in any of my letters testified to the high character and great ability of Gen. McCook; for, unlike most newspaper correspondents, I have no disposition to curry favor with new commanders, by lavishing hasty praises, which, based on no knowledge of the character, are as apt to deceive the country as to do justice to real merit. It is now two months since I first saw General McCook. Every day of that time my opinion of his qualifications for an important command, and my confidence in him, has grown stronger. He is a very young man for a General, but he possesses great parts beyond doubt. He is a thorough soldier, an able and efficient General; and being perfectly satisfied on this point by this time, I do most earnestly hope that he will not be reduced to the command of a Brigade, as it has been understood all along he would be, and another new and untried man put in his place. Every such change is positively painful to me. With Albert S. Johnston within cannon-shot of us, such experiments bode us evil. I am also satisfied that Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, who now commands the advanced Brigade at this point, is an officer that can be depended on in the trying times ahead of us. Beside his thorough military education and other qualifications, his qualities of heart and mind are such as to endear him to all who know him. True and noble Johnson, already I love you, and I know that the day is coming when the whole country will love you too.

We have already had some fighting since we got here. It did not amount to much, but, of course, the newspapers will make a great blow over it, as usual. Night before last, our pickets were fired upon by the enemy. The only damage done was a bruise on the arm given one of our Captains by a musket ball knocking a gun against him. Last night the enemy again paid our outposts a visit. They seized one loyal citizen living just over the river from us, and carried him off. The enemy have a force of 1,500 men within six miles of us this morning; but whether they will come up and show fight before the rest of our army comes up is doubtful. Just across the river, within six hundred yards of us, and commanding the heights on which we are encamped, are the earthworks, three in number, which the rebels erected before they left. It is just possible that they may come up and reoccupy them, and dispute our passage of the river. The vandals cut down all the trees, either forest or ornamental, that obstructed the view from their batteries in this direction. The act gives some color to the suspicion that they may give us a brush here yet.

Kentucky is in a perfect ferment over the President's message and Cameron's report. Let the work go on; good will come of it. The public intellect of Kentucky is just beginning timidly to ask itself what is the cause of the rebellion. This is a most decided advance from the status of last Summer and Fall. Then our Unionists utterly blinked the Slavery question by making the extraordinary assertion that there was no manner or description of cause whatever for the rebellion. So completely did this extraordinary idea possess them, that it would be impossible to instance an article or a speech of that period of which it did form the substratum. Absurd as the position may appear, it was nevertheless perfectly logical; for the narrow premises within which the moral and political condition of Kentucky compelled her to compress the crisis would permit her to draw no other conclusion. And as the rebellion was supposed to spring from no far-reaching, wide-sweeping and all-powerful cause, it was very naturally set down as a bubble which would soon burst as spontaneously as it was generated; a delusion, which, like all the creations of enchantment, would vanish at a touch. But honest, brave Kentucky, has now sufficiently progressed towards that full consciousness of the condition of our age and nation, which we shall all reach by and by—to begin to inquire earnestly for the cause of this swelling tide of woes. The Northern mind has already undergone a similar process, and asked the same question. That all reflecting minds in the North and in the loyal Border should reach the same conclusion on this momentous inquiry—the most momentous that has engaged man's attention from creation's dawn till now—is not to be expected. In fact they have reached the most opposite conclusions, and both conclusions contain much truth and much error. The ages are measurably self-conscious, yet they possess no oneness of self-consciousness. In no one opinion or set of opinions is there embodied a perfect knowledge of the age; but when school is compared with school, and creed with creed, it is discovered that the ages are not without a knowledge of themselves. Not from one speculum, but from a thousand reflecting surfaces and in fragments, are the giant images projected on the curtain of all time. To one who comprehends somewhat of the sublime, far-reaching laws which govern the rise and fall of empires and civilizations, the present hour and this divergence of opinion which is now revealed between Kentucky and Northern thought, possess a deep and melancholy interest. The North believe that Slavery is the cause of the war, and they are about to act on that truthful, yet not all-truthful, opinion. If Slavery is not the cause of the war, there remains apparently but one other opinion—that man is incapable of self-government, and that republics are necessarily destroyed by the degree of freedom they accord their citizens. This opinion, I am sad to say, the public mind of Kentucky, under the stimulus of the late news from Washington, seems about to adopt. The leading intellects of the State assert that if Congress attempts to free the slaves, the Union is forever lost; and I believe they are right. Yet I know that if Slavery were removed, the Union would to-morrow coalesce into a grander and more glorious nation than ever before, and that while Slavery lasts the Union can never be restored. I have longed for emancipation, but it is emancipation by the States themselves. If Congress attempts the task, not only will the Union never be reconstructed, but necessities will have been inaugurated which will at length destroy both our liberties and our civilization. Our only hope—at least, my only hope—was that an enlightened spirit would display itself in the loyal border, and that they would prove themselves equal to the great mission which they may now accomplish. Perhaps this may yet be, and under the spur of the necessity which the hour presents, great minds and hearts along the border may rush rapidly to the work. Unless this shall be, I repeat that our civilization will perish beneath despotism, civil strife and freed barbarians, as the civilization of the ancients did. I will not enter into the subject; for this generation is not yet ready to hear the truth. But let any man consider the ancient civilization and the parallel course of the modern; let him trace the history of literature, philosophy, religion and government in the two great developments; let him contrast the universal republic in which the ancient civilization culminated, with the universal republic which civil strife is now rending asunder, and he will have food for melancholy reflection. The opinion into which Kentucky seems drifting, an opinion which her leading journals and statesmen have already openly proclaimed, possesses a deep and fearful significance; yet that opinion is not only false, but a crime against mankind. It may be that in every civilization, man after having emancipated himself from superstition and tyranny, and thus produced the era of freedom, proceeds in the same course till he has destroyed every conservative force, and thus rendered a dissolution of society sooner or later inevitable. It was this spirit of license, this wanton, reckless ambition, that destroyed the Roman Republic, and even the age of Marius and Sylla, of Cæsar and Pompey, of Octavius and Marc Antony, never witnessed an act of more wanton wickedness than the present rebellion. Only we have more room for hope than Cato or Brutus had; for while no question of sublime morality relieved the darkness of Rome's hour of death, our higher civilization produces such a one. And if we are to sink beneath exhaustion and military despotism, our fall will not prove man incapable of self-government more than did Rome's. It will only prove that in our civilization, he had not yet become wise and pure enough for continued and undying self-government. There has been more freedom, a higher, purer and better freedom, in our civilization than in the ancient; and hereafter there will be yet more and better freedom. Then, why should we repine? All things are in the hands of that All-disposing Power who has marked out for our age and nation, and for all ages and nations of men, their destiny.

Extent of Gen. Buell's Command—The Hostile Armies About to Come in Conflict—Magoffin's Seeming Partial Conversion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Our city ladies' sixth and seventh week report of work and contributions for our Union soldiers, sums up 2,370 articles of clothing, 1,630 articles of bedding, 95 army bags, 62 bottles of wine, and an almost countless amount of divers and sundry other things. Even women of fourscore, and little girls, not six years old, are volunteer workers for their State's and country's defenders.

Several thousand indigent women of Louisville are employed at sewing by Government contractors. Most of these women and girls, before the rebels' invasion of Kentucky, were apparently well-to-do; but now they would all be destitute but for the employment afforded them by the presence of the Union army in Kentucky. However, they are not hirelings; they would toil day and night, like their more fortunate sisters, without a cent's remuneration, could they and their families meanwhile keep from starving and perishing.

Gen. Buell's command in Kentucky was reported on the 13th to muster 110,000. By the 21st he may have 120,000 or more. Col. Kennett's Fourth Ohio, cavalry, and Col. Slack's Forty-seventh Indiana marched through the city on the 14th, and Col. Cyrus L. Dunham's Indiana regiment, and the Forty-sixth Indiana yesterday. The Eleventh Michigan and other fine-looking regiments encamped hereabouts are receiving marching orders. Kentucky has numerous complete and excellent regiments from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. They all appear eager and ready for advancing and fighting.

Johnston is receiving drafted accessions from "the Volunteer State" and elsewhere, and so is Polk. The leaders know all is over with them, if beaten out of Kentucky. They have staked their all upon conquering and holding Kentucky. There may be dare-devil rebels enough about Columbus, Bowling Green, Somerset, Cumberland and other Gaps, and elsewhere, to make several stands and give us several battles before we reach Tennessee. They may make desperate struggles to prevent our outflanking them and threatening their rear. It is said they have impressed and armed many negroes and Indians. No matter.

If our army of 120,000 is managed skillfully, the invaders may be forced back into Tennessee before the 1st proximo. Some of them may fight with a valor worthy of a better cause, but in vain, if I understand the worth of our officers and our men. This week, or fortnight, may prove most eventful. By 1st of January we may have given the finishing stroke to the rebels in Kentucky, as Gen. Milroy did, on the 13th, to the rebels in West Virginia, and be able to say that Gens. Buell and Halleck have driven the last spoiler out of Kentucy and Missouri.

You see Gov. Magoffin's letter, of the 13th, to the *Journal* editors, condemns the action of the Russellville upstarts and jackanapes, and all "similar revolutionary acts in other States, by minorities, to overthrow the State Governments," and defines his present and future position to be "to abide by the will of a majority of the people of the State." J. C. Breckinridge, on the 20th of April last, on our Court-house steps, defined his position to be identical with this—but where and what is J. C. Breckinridge now? His Excellency seems inclined hereafter to keep the same pledge better. He has done enough for Kentucky and Southern Secessionists directly and indirectly, by acts of omission and commission. Perhaps, the pressure of the popular will and the power of a Government which he can no longer as a "strict neutral" ignore, may effect a radical change in Beriah. Let him now throw off all mystery and silence, and do works meet for repentance. Then he will manifestly deserve and receive the confidence and praise of the people of Kentucky and of the United States.

The *Journal*, to-day, invokes the National Senate to "drive Senator Powell into exile with his associate bosom friend and confidant, John C. Breckinridge. Such an edict would be hailed with delight by an overwhelming majority of our people." Our people will rejoice not only at Powell's expulsion, but also at his consignment to the watchful care of Secretary Seward.

PONTIAC.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck's Policy—Wealthy Secessionists to Suffer—Union Men to be Relieved at their Expense—Stringent Measures—Gen. Halleck's Staff, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

Returning to this city after an absence of several weeks spent at the East, it is curious to observe how thorough has been the revolution effected under Gen. Halleck's management within that time. It is as if we had taken the wrong train, and were really in another city, while thinking ourselves in the commercial metropolis of Missouri. All the fierce hurry and jostling bustle of military movements would seem over; few soldiers or officers are seen in the streets, or when seen are moving rapidly in definite directions, with the air of business; the saloons and tippling-houses are no longer illuminated by uniforms; and although we frequently hear bursts of military music in the streets, such sounds invariably proceed from bands at the head of well-disciplined regiments, giving a march and afternoon dress-parade through the city—possibly to remind the secession sympathizers of St. Louis that twenty-eight thousand loyal soldiers are being organized and placed in a condition for offensive operations in their immediate vicinity.

But in the tone of the wealthy and hostile classes of this place, the change produced by Gen. Halleck's policy and its enforcement can be most strikingly noticed. A month ago more than one-half the inhabitants of St. Louis made no disguise of the fact that their sympathies were with the rebellion. It was fashionable to say so; and not only fashionable but cheap—as the declaration was attended with no penalties, nor even threats of penalties. But all that is over now; and under the stringent provisions of General Orders No. 13, further explained by General Orders No. 23, published in the *Democrat* of this morning, we have entered upon a new era, in which the ringleaders and responsible men of the rebellion (who have heretofore not only enjoyed absolute impunity, but in many cases made a large profit by speculating in the necessities of the Union cause,) are about being made pay through the nose for the crimes and outrages of which they have been the secret aiders, abettors and organizers.

With regard to General Orders No. 3, for issuing which Gen. Halleck has been so widely and bitterly assailed,—I mean the Orders forbidding the reception of slaves within the National lines, and the expulsion of those already sojourning in camp,—I think the country will very soon have reason to be satisfied that these instructions were dictated by no sympathy with rebellious slaveholders. The truth is, that while those Orders—as must be the case with all acts in this unhappy strife—possessed two aspects, political and military; and while all newspapers and Congressmen have regarded them merely in the political aspect, and abused them accordingly, Gen. Halleck only issued them in their military sense, and under a military necessity, not caring in the least what direction the fugitive slaves took after being driven out of our lines, but finding their presence in such numbers within the various Union camps utterly at war with discipline, and entailing burdens and irregularities upon the Commissariat Department, which called for the promptest redress.

It is well known, for instance, that the Kansas Brigade carried in its train nearly as many negro fugitives as there were white soldiers; and it seemed fast becoming the general impression of all regiments and brigades in the army that every private soldier was entitled to "rations for himself and one black servant," if he could, either by threats or inducements, persuade any adult negro, male or female, to accept such a situation. Of this state of things, three very obvious and very deplorable results at once became manifest; and it was while looking at these, exclusively in their military aspect, that Gen. Halleck thought proper to issue his famous "General Orders No. 3." These results may be summed up as follows:

First—A Commissariat organized and only authorized to feed a certain ascertained number of white soldiers, had suddenly and illegally thrown upon it the burden of maintaining nearly half as many idle and demoralizing male and female negroes, who roamed in and out through the camp at will, stealing everything they could lay their hands upon in the adjacent country, and chattering [illegible] about the strength and position of the Union army to whomsoever would listen to them. It is not suspected, in the vast majority of cases, that they deliberately acted as spies for the enemy, or in the least appreciated the mischief they were doing; but they had eyes quick to observe, tongues prone to be loquacious, and it seemed their idea that they increased their own importance by retailing in promiscuous companies their knowledge of whatever movements were afoot and currently spoken of through the different camps. In this way certain it is, and the fact will be sustained by all officers of experience in Missouri, that the enemy has many times received notice of contemplated raids, forays and more important expeditions, in time to defeat their successful execution.

Second—Once the soldiers received the idea that fugitive slaves, or slaves the property of rebel masters, could be converted into servants for themselves or "their mess," if brought within our lines—they were not long in making the further discovery that negroes belonging to Union men presented just the same appearance, and could be made just as useful as contrabands belonging to Secessionists or secession sympathizers. It rapidly happened, therefore, that Union men of the most pronounced type—loyalists who had been plundered and driven from their homes by the rebels, and who had only ventured to return under the supposed protection of the Union arms—were again "harried" by the troops on which they relied for defence; and that their slaves (the only portion of their property spared by the rebels) were carried off in the train of forces marching under that Flag, for devotion to which the true men of Missouri have already suffered and are, perhaps, still to suffer such bitter persecution and ruinous loss. In addition to this, it was found, that while the soldiers could employ their negro camp-followers and retainers to steal pigs, poultry and such like delicacies for their use, while in camp or on the march, they turned up their noses at the regular army-rations given out—these rations, with the exception of coffee, sugar and flour, going to feed the colored tag-rag-and-bob-tail; while the army proper was improperly subsisted on the produce of all neighboring farms, surreptitiously "confiscated," without the least reference to what might or might not be the political complexion of the plundered farmers.

Third—To the evils produced by having colored women in camp, no reference other than calling attention to it can be necessary. To allow soldiers to have servants to wait upon them is also a curse,—the men becoming difficult to manage just in proportion as they are unemployed, and amenable to discipline just in the ratio that they are kept busy. To the gross outrage of allowing the Union men of this State to suffer depredations from the Union army, it surely cannot be necessary to call attention; and it was, no doubt, for these among other reasons, and with reference wholly to the military aspects of the question that Gen. Halleck issued "General Orders, No. 3,"—for having done which commendable and necessary deed he is now the *anathema maranathon* of certain newspapers, and the grand target at which the more violent of our Abolition orators at present find it pleasant to fire off their big and little artillery. To such of those newspapers and orators as are honest and amenable to reason, your correspondent, having something more than a common knowledge of the facts, would say: "Possess your souls in patience and allow Gen. Halleck to work out his problem. If you do not find him the bitterest and most efficacious medicine yet administered to secession, then all prognostications will have failed and we may as well confess that 'the children of Zeruiah' (meaning S. Price & Co.,) 'be too hard for us.'"

Indeed, I should have said, and given as the fourth if not the first reason for the much-objurgated General Orders No. 3 of this Department, that while the laws of the United States confiscate the property of any master in a slave *used for insurrectionary purposes*, Congress has not yet extended this penalty to the slaves of those who, directly or indirectly, give aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy, where said slaves have not been *directly employed in the operations of the rebel army*. Should Congress make this addition to the confiscating bill of last session, says Gen. Halleck in General Orders No. 13, "such provisions will be strictly enforced. Military officers do not make laws, but they should obey and enforce them when made"—a maxim of excellent soundness in my judgment, and one which late developments at Washington will specially commend to the approval of all conservative citizens.

The measure of quartering the families of distressed Unionists, obliged to fly from their homes before the menaces and violence of Sterling Price's scattered and disbanding soldiery, upon the wealthy secession sympathizers of this city and in its neighborhood, was but the first step in a thoroughly-matured and efficient programme for the punishment of the parties most responsible for all our difficulties—while at the same time affording very sensible relief to the finances of the Union cause. There are in this city and in other places within our lines, as Gen. Halleck truly remarks, numerous wealthy Secessionists who render aid, assistance and encouragement to those rebel bands, scattered through the country; who threaten and drive out loyal citizens and rob them of their property,—by this means furnishing the enemy with arms, clothing, horses, provisions, wagons, and so forth, and laying waste the estates of all who are faithful to the National Government. The individuals who have directly committed these outrages are not to be reached at present, as they fly whenever pursued, and only tyrannize over the wholly unprotected and defenceless. But the wealthy secession sympathizers of St. Louis, who, though they have not themselves robbed and plundered, have yet aided and abetted these acts in others, and heretofore with absolute impunity, are now suffering the first installment of merited punishment, and will shortly have to suffer in a manner to bring home to their minds very forcibly the conviction of their misdeeds. "Although less bold," as Gen. Halleck says, speaking of this fashionable class, "they are equally guilty;" and the measures of quartering, feeding and clothing in the houses, and at the expense of these avowed Secessionists, the many thousand Union men, women and children driven into our lines by the threats of the rebels, may be regarded as the first step in a policy which aims at a righteous and complete retribution. The general orders issued this morning, directing a levy of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS upon this same fashionable class, for the benefit of the sufferers aforementioned, is step number two in the same just and wise direction,—the probabilities being that levies to the amount of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars will be made on our wealthy Secessionists here within the next month, should the rebels continue to harass and drive in such numbers of Union men and their families as have been arriving here for the last three weeks.

You will thus see that the punishment upon the wealthy secession sympathizers—the men and women who, though not going into the field themselves, have sent their sons and brothers, and furnished the sinews of war—will be exactly proportioned to the extent of outrages committed by the predatory and marauding bands of Jeff. Davis and Sterling Price. Every Union family driven from its home in the country and plundered of its property, will, in effect, cause a levy of so many more hundreds of dollars upon the rich, organizing and sustaining spirits of the rebellion in St. Louis, and in whatever other places within Missouri the Union arms are predominant; and here I venture to prophecy that within six weeks from this date *we shall not have one organized rebel regiment or squadron of cavalry north of the Osage River at Warsaw*,—Gen. Halleck's preparations every moment tightening the string round the throat of insurrection, and his final plan of action, (so far as Missouri is concerned,) giving not only promise but absolute assurance of an advance in irresistible force against the traitors, in whatever place they may be north of the Arkansas boundary. In this plan of offensive operations, it is but justice to say that Major-Gen. Hunter entertained precisely the same ideas; and would doubtless have carried them out to the full satisfaction of the country, had it been the pleasure of the Administration to have continued him in his brief temporary command as Gen. Fremont's successor. The most cordial relations subsist between Gens. Hunter and Halleck, each appreciating the other at his full worth as a soldier and patriot, and mutually cooperating for the pacification of Missouri and the protection of Kansas against Missouri's old-time "Border Ruffians" of Platte and the other counties.

I may mention here rather a good joke against the fashionable secession sympathizers of St. Louis, which has caused much laughter among the Union men, and no little chagrin to the aristocratic admirers of Jeff. Davis:

The Camp Jackson and other rebel prisoners who had been exchanged, or were about to be otherwise discharged, had made preparations for carrying away with them, down to Price's army, and into the rebel parts of Missouri, vast quantities of warm clothing, secession uniforms, medicines, hospital stores and so forth,—never doubting but that these things might be smuggled through our lines under the plea of "personal baggage." The opportunity appeared so fair that forthwith all the fashionable St. Louis circles of secession went to work preparing stores,—the husbands and fathers providing the materials, while their wives and daughters got up "sewing parties," and plied busy fingers and active arms in manufacturing about six or seven suits of uniform and under-clothing for each of the exchanged prisoners. Every rebel private about to leave St. Louis, had an enormous chest filled with clothing enough to last him for the next seven or eight years, at least,—that is to say, as clothing goes in Missouri;—and no doubt their arrival must have been longed for and eagerly desired in Secessia, as the contents of the "personal baggage" of these five or six hundred prisoners would have sufficed to place three or four full regiments of rebels in more seemly and comfortable attire than they had ever previously known. The matter, however, as all such matters do, unfortunately came before the notice of Gen. Halleck, who instantly applied the rules of military law to the "personal baggage" in question, allowing each private precisely what a private soldier carries in his knapsack, no less and no more—so many pounds weight per man; while the remainder of the stores so carefully prepared by the fair and enthusiastic hands of secession young ladies were confiscated incontinently to the use and for the behoof of the hundreds of ragged and half-frozen Union men who are arriving daily, seeking for shelter and protection within our lines! The yellow braid, buttons and other ornaments of the rebel uniforms were speedily removed, and the garments thus metamorphosed are put to an admirable use. "Fancy the feelinks" of the late fashionable "sewing parties," if you can. The *spretæque injuria formæ* is the only rage that my imagination can paint as more fierce or devouring in its fury!

The Committee appointed to investigate claims against the Government arising under a previous administration of this department is actively at work and will soon be in a condition to make its report.

SUBALTERN.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Movements of Troops—Gen. Denver—Dissatisfaction of the Soldiers—Col. Jennison Commanding a Brigade—Price's Plans—How he will be Met—A Romantic Robber-Provost Marshal, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861.

Nothing more interesting than some drunken shooting scrapes, among disorderly soldiers, two or three rumors of a fight in Platte County, and the close of a trial for murder, resulting in the conviction and condemnation of the accused parties, have occurred to break the monotonous stir of life here for the last week, until yesterday, when orders were issued placing most of the organized corps under marching orders.

Major-Gen. Hunter has received such information as leads to the apprehension that Price, the irrepressible, is about to make an advance northward, in all probability with a view to attack Kansas, and possibly attempt the seizure of the valuable army supplies now at Forts Scott and Lincoln and Leavenworth. The Confederates are said to be in force at Osceola; not more than fifty miles from the Kansas line. There are indications of a plan among them, first by means of the scattered bands who, returning from the main body have spread themselves all over Western, Central and Northern Missouri, to break up and destroy the railroads and telegraph wires, and to burn every bridge, and having thus destroyed the communications, to sweep everything off that will aid them in wintering. Secondly, for a heavy column to advance into Kansas and devastate the State. Such are the indications, but probably Price will find himself unexpectedly frustrated.

Gen. Denver left here yesterday for Fort Scott, at which place are stationed two regiments of the Kansas Brigade, which, with the artillery and scouts, will number about 2,000 effective men. The Sixth, Col. Judson, also forms part of the force, and numbers about 600 men. Gen. Denver will make a general inspection of the troops, and, in all probability, reorganize them entirely. Hitherto the affairs of the three regiments comprising Lane's Brigade have been loosely conducted, and now that they have lost the personal presence and influence of their chieftain, (Gen. Lane,) dissensions and difficulties have grown up rapidly among officers and men. In the regiments stationed there and at Fort Lincoln, with the Fourth, now at Kansas City, there is ample material for three splendid regiments of the maximum number required by the War Department. Col. Ritchie, of the Fifth has resigned, owing to the intrigues of some of the field officers. Col. Weir, of the Fourth is, it is said, unfit for his position, owing to intemperate habits. While Col. Montgomery, sharing more fully the feeling of the people, in relation to the appointment of Gen. Denver, has, it is said, announced his intention of resigning rather than serve under the man who hitherto denounced him as a robber and murderer, and who has never retracted these charges. As a gentleman and officer, he could hardly do otherwise. It is most unfortunate for Gen. Denver, that he should have to work with Gov. Robinson—a man most cordially detested by the soldiers generally—in the work of reorganizing the old and consolidating the new skeleton regiments, which will necessarily, however desirable the thing may be, create much dissatisfaction among both officers and men.

Col. Jennison received orders yesterday to march with his command to the vicinity of West Point, Bates County, Mo., a town situate on the Kansas line, where he will be joined by the Cass County, Missouri Guards, under Col. Newgent, the Eighth Kansas, under Col. Wessells, and Independent Battalion Kansas Volunteers, consisting of three companies, under command of Capt. B. F. Simpson, who, at the commencement of this war, filled the position of State Attorney-General. These forces, numbering 1,600 men, are ordered to report for duty to Col. Jennison, who will take command. The troops now under his command consists of his own regiment, the First Cavalry, five companies of Infantry, (three of the Ninth Missouri and two Eighth Iowa, under Capt. Oliver,) with three pieces, consisting of the right section of Totten's famous battery, and a 12-pound mountain howitzer, under command of Capt. Howard, (regular.) They number in all about 1,500 men, which will make this Brigade consist of over 3,000 men. Rabb's Indiana Battery will also report to the same command. This command shows the estimation in which Maj.-Gen. Hunter holds the vigorous measures pursued by the Colonel of the Kansas Jayhawkers. It gives to their gallant little leader the responsibilities, if not the title of Brigadier-General, which title and insignia, it [illegible] hoped, a commission from the President will [illegible] authorize him to assume.

The amount of force in Southern Kansas, when Jennison's Brigade reaches its destination, will number about six thousand, without the Home Guards and militia, who could readily be raised in case of invasion. Petitions have been sent, numerously signed, asking the presence of Col. Jennison's command in Southern Kansas, and in accordance with this request and the information received, the order has been issued.

If Price or any considerable portion of the Confederate forces should advance into the central counties of Western Missouri, or seek to break over the border, they will find forces to oppose them in all directions. On the west, the Kansas troops; to the north, the Fourth Kansas and Gen. Prentiss, who can cross the river at Liberty, Clay County; while from Booneville, Jefferson City, Tipton and Sedalia on the east and St. Louis and Rolla on the southeast, the National forces are waiting to entrap the able leader of the Missouri rebels. It may be, too, that an attack further south than Kansas will compel the Arkansas and Texas rebel auxiliaries to rapidly return to defend their own interests. The Times will be posted as events come round, as its correspondent will move with the command to Southern Kansas. There will be no Winter quarters in this Department.

The new Provost-Marshal in Leavenworth, Major Cloud, assumed the duties of his office this morning. The appointment gives general satisfaction. Major Cloud is one of the most efficient officers in this Department. His bravery and ability at Springfield were most conspicuous. He came originally from Ohio, was a Methodist preacher, served with distinction in Mexico, is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and, in all respects, a worthy representative of the church militant, and the patriotic volunteers.

There are a number of bands of men, calling themselves Jayhawkers, who, scattered through the northern and western counties of the State, are carrying out a system of general plunder under pretence of [illegible] the "Secesh" [illegible] among the remnants of the Kansas Border Ruffians still living in the State. In Doniphan County figures the notorious Capt. Cleveland, who lately robbed two banks at Kansas City, Mo. He has a gang of desperadoes numbering from 16 to 25. He himself is one of the characters which have been flung up by our troubles. His career and personal appearance reminds us of the famous highwaymen of English literature; and he seems to reproduce the character of Turpin, Claude Duval and similar worthies. Cleveland is about thirty-five, and decidedly one of the finest looking men I have ever seen. He stands six feet two, straight as a dart, a form perfect as a sculptors dream, and a strangely attractive face.

These personal advantages combined with considerable intelligence and the coolest hardihood and most daring courage conceivable, renders him one of the strangest characters on our border. To the wild, reckless men, of whom we have too many, character [illegible] a charm, and, should he be allowed to go on, his name may be as notorious as that of Murrell, the land pirate. Cleveland, however, directs most of his actions against the rebels and their sympathizers, and to them gives no quarters or spares no property. He is reported to have lost a brother during the Kansas troubles, and this is given as a reason for his conduct. But the fact is that the man is one of those organic insurrections against society and its obligations, whom we sometimes find embodied. He is naturally an Ishmaelite. Strangely romantic stories are told of his adventures and those of his gang. Among the rest, it is said that the most daring of them all is a small, delicate woman, who left Leavenworth in company with Cleveland. She rides with them, heavily armed, and is always first in every enterprise, whether for plunder or fighting. These gangs must be suppressed, and doubtless Gen. Hunter will soon take cognizance of their existence.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 40, 32.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Court will meet to render decisions.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Justice Grover will sit, to conclude a case commenced before him on Thursday.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Second Trial of Jefferds.

REMARKABLE STORY OF THE OFFICER EMPOYED TO FOLLOW JEFFERDS—MORE OF THE ALLEGED CONFESSIONS—INTERESTING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

FRIDAY—Third Day.

The Court opened shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. Wm. T. Walton, brother of the deceased, resuming the stand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—When Moore and Jefferds visited my store they both appeared perfectly sober; did not tell the District-Attorney that Jefferds was drunk; there is no such thing in my written statement.

Mr. Brady complained that in spite of his desire that the witness should not obtain access to the pencil record of the interview with Jefferds in his store, that paper had come into the hands of the witness.

Mr. Waterbury said he would take the responsibility. The officer who was sent for the paper could not find it, and he (Mr. Waterbury) had authorized Mr. Walton to make the search himself.

Mr. Walton had left the paper at his store, and an officer was sent to procure it.

The witness, during the absence of the officer, said to Mr. Brady that he wished to say, in reference to a question put him yesterday, that he (witness) had given $200 to the District-Attorney.

Mr. Brady—For what purpose? A.—For any purpose that he thought proper.

Mr. Brady—How much? A.—Something over $200.

Q.—And you had totally forgot that yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir, because you did not put the question to me.

Q.—Don't you know, Sir, as well as that you are on that stand that the money was for the purpose of compensating Moore? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness here testified to a misunderstanding between himself and his brother (deceased) in September, 1859. He also identified a letter offered in evidence by the defence, and his written memoranda of the interview of Jefferds with him in his store. The entire conversation which the witness had testified was written in pencil proved to be written in ink.

The defence put in evidence a letter of the witness *William Walton* to his brother John, the deceased, dated June 11, 1859, in relation to existing misunderstandings between them, the cause of which was attributed to some male person not named and to Mrs. Walton. The letter spoke at length of the domestic difficulties of deceased.

Mr. Brady here directed the attention of the witness to pencil marks over some of the words in his memoranda of the interview with Jefferds in the store, also to pencil interlineations in the same document. These alterations in many cases were in the handwriting of the bookkeeper of the witness, and materially altered the sense of many portions. Some of the alterations were in the handwriting of the witness.

To Mr. Waterbury—My book-keeper made some of the alterations to bring the statement into a grammatical style. The copy made by the bookkeeper was identified and admitted as evidence.

Thomas W. Thorne, sworn: Am Captain of the Fourth Precinct Police; went to Mr. Walton's place on the evening of the 16th of November; saw Jefferds there, and Mr. Walton and Officer Moore in the private office; I heard the prisoner say, "I shot your brother;" I heard him repeat that twice; there was some other conversation about money, or how he came to do it, that I could not connect together; I think in repeating the second time he said, "And I would have shot you to-night if I could have got a pistol;" this was on Saturday evening of the 16th of November, about half-past eight, I think; I did not make a note of it; Jefferds appeared to me to have been drinking; he had a glass in his hand; he appeared to be somewhat excited with liquor; his face was white; his speech was clear.

To Mr. Brady—The sergeant who told me of the difficulty and caused me to go to the store, told me that Jefferds was there, trying to get a pistol; that he (Jefferds) went to the bar-room, next door, to borrow one; I think I heard Moore ask Jefferds where he got that pistol that shot Walton; I took Mr. Moore outside and then went away, and Moore went back in the office; I saw Moore and Jefferds struggling for a pistol, after the remark about shooting Walton.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MOORE.

There was a visible sensation in Court as Officer *Wm. B. Moore* took the stand.

Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I have been connected with the Police Department about ten months; know Jefferds well about four months; became acquainted with him at Cutchogue, L. I., about the 17th of August last; I was directed by Superintendent John A. Kennedy to prepare for a two weeks' journey, and to be there at the office, I believe it was, on the next day; I was introduced to you (Mr. Waterbury) by the Superintendent; I received instructions from you where to go, and that I would find Jefferds there; I saw Jefferds as soon as I left the stage; I staid at Wm. M. Betts' Hotel; I during that time came to New-York once or twice; when I finally came back, I came with Jefferds; don't remember the day; should think it was about five weeks ago; I know the mother of the prisoner; she arrived at the hotel, I think, about two weeks after I arrived; she staid three or four days; I last saw her on or about the 13th of November, at No. 118 Fourth-street, near Tenth-street; her son was with her; we were invited to her room, the conversation commenced between Mr. Jefferds and his mother, about some things taken from a house in Clinton-place; they had some words; the first that I paid any attention to was her calling him a scoundrel—a good-for-nothing loafer—not fit for anything, saying that she would have nothing more to do with him; that she could not depend upon him to do anything; that she desired him to give her the keys of the house in Eighth-street, which he did; he made a request for money, and she said that she had no money; that it had taken all her means to get him out of prison; both began to get very excited and he replied that if he had been in prison, it was on her account; she then said that if he had committed any crime, she had nothing to do with it; these questions and answers occurred in quick succession; I spoke then to Charles, and told him he should not talk so; after that I said he must remember that it was his mother to whom he was speaking; he said he did not care what he said before me; that she had chosen to make me her confidant; that she had told me about making her will and not leaving him anything; he then asked her to pay him what she owed him, and he would never trouble her again; she said, "You good-for-nothing loafer, I don't owe you anything;" he said, "you had better not run me too hard—you had better not push me against the wall, or I will show you what I will do;" he said that he could go to Wm. Walton and get $1,000; there may have been some other conversation; that is about all that I now recollect, excepting that the conversation got so hot then, that she said she was not in a fit state to receive or entertain company; she said at that time that she did not know who I was, but that at one time she had heard that I was a detective; that I had always treated her kindly and acted towards her like a gentleman; she told Charles never to bring any of his friends to the house; she did not want to see them, but that I was welcome whenever I chose to call; she also said that she did not see why I wanted to be so much with Charles; I told her that I was not a great deal with him; that I had not seen him since Friday; he spoke up and said Thursday; this conversation was previous to her saying she was not prepared to receive company; I then said that perhaps it was on her account that I was with him so much, or that I tolerated him at all; she then said that she guessed it was on her account that anybody tolerated him, or something to that effect; Charles and myself got up and left the house, after begging to be excused; there may have been other things said which will occur, perhaps, on the cross-examination; I saw Charles on the 16th of November; went with Jefferds to visit the Tombs, and then to a saloon—Mr. Carlyle's; after that we went to Mr. Walton's; during our walk we were continually in conversation; on Broadway he described to me the way in which he had shot Walton and Mr. Matthews—Matthews in particular; the part relating to Walton I had heard before; he told [illegible] a few paces distant; he said he saw Matthews running after him, and turning said, "I don't want to shoot you; go back;" Jefferds stood at that time eight or nine feet from me. He desired his pistol from me, which I had taken from him in Carlyle's, he having fired the pistol off in Carlyle's; I would not give him the pistol; he was standing before me, and wanted to show me how he had shot Matthews; I objected to giving it to him for fear he might carry it out too far. [Laughter.] We then saw a policeman trying the doors on Broadway; he stepped up to the policeman and asked him if he knew him; I did not know the policeman; I am certain that his number was 830; he asked the officer if he knew him, and the officer said yes; Jefferds said "Yes, I am Charles Jefferds, who was tried for the Walton and Matthews murder;" he and I then went away; he told me that he fired and Matthews placed his hand to his breast and said I'm shot, and he (Jefferds) run in under a stoop until the people had passed and that he threw the pistol over a fence; in Canal-street he proposed to go down to Mr. Walton's place; he said he was going down there to shoot him (Walton;) he said he would get ten thousand dollars for shooting Wm. Walton; he said his mother would give him ten thousand dollars, and, if I would go with him, he would give me five thousand dollars; I told him he had better not go there then; he insisted on going, and I began to be frightened, for fear something should happen; I tried to induce him to let me have the pistol; let me shoot Walton; he said, "No, you have not nerve enough;" he had previously insisted on having the pistol, and I gave it to him; he had the pistol before he spoke of going to Walton's; we had walked a short distance after he got the pistol before he spoke of going to Walton's; he wanted me to wait at the corner of New Bowery, and let him go to Mr. Walton's; I told him no, that I would not leave him; we then walked to Walton's store; on the way he said that after he had fired the pistol that I must run one way, and he another; we arrived at the store shortly after; he looked into the office through a glass sash and said, "There he is, that's Bill Walton;" he then took hold of the left side of his coat and drew out the pistol and pointed it; I immediately took hold of his arm and pulled it down; we struggled a little, and I told him if he fired the pistol that he would be caught; we then went into the store next door; I believe we got something to drink there; we then came out of that place and went into William Walton's store; we asked a man in the store for something to drink; he said that we could not have it, that they did not sell liquor by the glass; both of us went toward the office; Wm. Walton was at the window; I asked if we could not have a drink; he said we could, and called the man and said, "Give them a drink," or "Let them have a drink," which the man gave us, and we drank it, both of us; Jefferds then said to me, "Bill, let me pay for this;" he went to the window, and I with him; he put the half dollar on the shelf; I heard Mr. Walton push the money back, saying that he didn't want the money, at which Jefferds got angry and said, "Do you know who I am?" Mr. Walton said, "I have seen you before." He said, "I am Jefferds," or, "I am Charles Jefferds, that killed your brother, and I will kill you, too"—at the same time drawing his pistol; he did not succeed in getting his arm above the shelf, because I seized it; after this, Mr. Walton said he would give him—I thought he said five minutes, although Mr. Walton says he said ten—to get out of the store; I believe we went out of the store, and went next door, and shortly came back and desired to go into the office; we opened the door and went in; he spoke to Mr. Walton, and asked him why he was so down on him; he (Jefferds) said, "I know I have murdered your brother, but I have been tried and acquitted." He said he had come there for the purpose of shooting him that night, but now he would talk upon other business.

Mr. Brady—Well, you have got down to the point where he said he would talk about other than the shooting business.

The Witness (*Moore*)—He then proposed to Mr. Walton that if he "would" talk turkey to him, that he had information which would be worth a great deal to him; Mr. Walton asked him what amount he wanted; he said that he wanted ten thousand dollars; Mr. Walton said either that that was too much, or that he had not so much; he said he would give him five thousand dollars if he would give him any information that was worth anything to him; in speaking of shooting Mr. Walton, he said, in answer to a question by William Walton, who said he would like to know how the shooting of John Walton occurred, Jefferds said that he went down Eighteenth-street and saw Mr. Walton sitting on a barrel, laughing and talking; he waited for him until he went toward Third-avenue, and waited for him until he came along; he fired his pistol towards him; that Walton's hat fell off; I do not recollect of his saying he took hold of him, and Pascal told him to run or he would be caught, and that he did run; I have no memorandum of anything that occurred there; while Walton had his back towards Jefferds, Jefferds took out his pistol and pointed it towards Mr. Walton; I made him put it back.

To a Juror—I spoke to him and told him to put it back, and he did put it back.

To Mr. Waterbury—He took his pistol out again.

To Mr. Brady—He took out his pistol once outside, once inside the store, and twice in the office.

To Mr. Waterbury—The second time I got the pistol from him, I removed all the caps without his knowledge; so soon as I returned, I drew Mr. Walton's attention to the fact that the caps were removed; that he need not be afraid; he took it and examined it, and returned it to Jefferds, asking if that was the pistol he killed Walton with; Jefferds said no; that the District-Attorney had the pistol, and he was going to have it; Mr. Walton asked him, about this time, where he bought the pistol with which he did the murder; he said he bought it in Maiden-lane; Mr. Walton said that he would like to get that pistol; that he would give him $50 for it; Jefferds said that was not enough; that if he would make it worth while, he would write an order; during the evening he commenced writing an order, and then concluded that he had better not; it was during the struggle that the Captain of Police and the officers came in; he wanted to take us out; I stood before Jefferds, and said no, that there would be no harm done; the Captain would not listen to me; he did not know me, and insisted on taking us out; I told him to wait, that I would explain, not to be so rude—that that was not gentlemanly, to listen to what I had to say; I believe he had taken hold of me; it was either Thorne or one of his men that took me by the arm or coat; I then went outside and spoke to the Captain, and told him that I was engaged in the business under Mr. Superintendent Kennedy's instructions; he asked for my authority, but I told him that my business would not permit of my carrying anything of the kind; I returned to the store again and the conversation about the Walton murder was renewed; Jefferds said that his mother was to give him $2,000 for killing Walton, but that his mother would not give it all; she wanted to deduct Jim Brady's expenses; he has said that also at another time; he said after that he did not care, he had had a quarrel with his mother, and that if he had to hang, she would have to hang too; we then left; I was with Jefferds the next day when he was arrested in Bleecker-street, opposite a place called "The Store;" that morning he proposed to me to go to Walton's and arrange about getting the money; he then said he did not know what Jim Brady would say; he said he hated Wm. Walton as much as any man in the world, and if Walton was not going to pay him money he would as soon kill him as dead as a stone or rock; he said that he wanted to see his mother first, and that if she would give him a deed of the house in Eighth-street he would not go to Walton's.

On our way up Broadway, and at different times, he was very careful on the question about the pistol; this Sunday I was anxious to get the information, and spoke to him about it; he said that he would not tell anyone where he got the pistol; that I knew enough already; we were in "The Store" about ten minutes that morning, when the officers came in who were to make the arrest; they were in citizens' dress; we remained about twenty minutes after they came in; after we got through eating, and got up to go out, I turned slightly to the officers, and saw them move toward us; Jefferds and I started to go out; the officers came out after us; they walked up behind us, crowded me away from Jefferds, and took him one by each hand; I asked the officers what it was about, and accompanied Jefferds to the Tombs; he was very much astonished, of course; he wanted to know what he was arrested for; that it was some of the District Attorney's or Walton's doings; on the way down he told me not "to go back" on him, to "stick by" him; he said he thought it was all a play; when we got inside at the desk of the property clerk, he said, "Bill, if you go back on me you are a dead man; Bill, you know me; I am desperate." I answered, "I know you, and you know me, too." He desired me to take his pistol from him; opened his coat; I put my hand in and took it out, and put it in mine; there was no load in; I had taken all the loads out on Sunday; when we went up stairs he said, "Bill, I am going to be hung this time, sure;" I said I guess not; some few more words passed; I shook hands and left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I have received nothing for my services except my pay as an officer; I have received about $275 for my traveling expenses.

Mr. Brady—Just fix it to your satisfaction, and tell us. A.—I received it in small sums at different times; I have kept no memorandum of it; that is from memory, and correct; it was not my habit to carry a memorandum book; I was not known as a detective; I had memorandums of my own private affairs; I did not keep an account of my expenses with Jefferds, because it was not necessary; I received the money from Mr. Kennedy and the District-Attorney; the money was spent for my going and coming, hotel expenses, and so forth; I did not do what I did for money; did not expect it from the Waltons; I knew Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Brady—Mrs. Bennett, please step forward, will you?

Thereupon a female, whose face was covered with a thick black veil stepped forward, and threw up her veil. The witness looked at her and said "That is Mrs. Bennett."

Mr. Brady—Where does she live? A.—She resided at No. 132 Wooster-street; knew her parents two years; intimately visited her; had business transactions with her; had a house insured for her; she lent me money; Mr. M. knows all about it; I saw him on your arm; I told her that I met him at the same house; [laughter,] I never told her that I expected money from the Waltons; I went to her house with Jefferds; I told her I was on important business the reason why I could not see her; I do not recollect ever telling her that I was to receive money from the Waltons for doing what I did; I would not say that I did not tell her that I was to receive money from the Waltons; if I did, it was not true; I had no expectations from the Waltons; I would not do such a thing for money; before I went on the Police I was agent of Barney Williams; was connected with the Bowery Theatre four years; Assistant Treasurer of Wallack's five years; also at the Park Theatre; my principal business has been in the box-office of the theatre; was connected with a newspaper; had a store on Broadway; was interested in a theatre on Broadway; am a regular member of the Police Department; frequently conversed with Charles as to whether I was a detective or not. [The witness related the details of a number of conversations on the subject of his being a detective, in which he had denied that he was a detective.] I acted under the direction of the Superintendent of Police and the District-Attorney; I was instructed to make Jefferd's acquaintance, go with him, ascertain where he got the pistol, and have him admit, in the presence of some person, that he had committed the murder; I became intimate with Jefferds and the Betts young men, five or six brothers; sometimes all went together fishing or riding; practiced shooting; I had a half gallon of gin and a quart demijohn of brandy, and a box of cigars, [laughter;] when they were out I had a friend send me some more; Charles was intoxicated in my presence at Cutchogue; I think he got intoxicated on Mr. Betts' liquor—never on mine alone; it was when he took both together, [laughter;] on the day I first discovered he knew anything of the murder he went to a pic-nic, and was nearly drowned while trying to manage a sail-boat; he was brought up nearly dead; in the evening he commenced telling me how he felt; that he heard music in his ears; and that there was a God, and he advised me if I ever wanted to die, to die by drowning; in the evening I thought it a good time to commence my operations; he asked me to read a paper—the *Sunday Atlas*; he said, while we were talking about the Walton murder: "I shot him like a son of a b—h;" I could not get him to tell about the pistol—only about his shooting Walton and running after Matthews; I staid with him until he got asleep; we had a bottle of champagne; he drank pretty freely—not more than any other person would in the habit of drinking; I may have urged him that night to get him, of course, to tell me where he got this pistol; I do not remember ever urging him to drink many times for the purpose of making him talkative; he drank enough without urging; never conversed with Jefferds about any other murder than that of Walton; I did not make an official report to Mr. Kennedy—never a written report, except letters to Mr. Waterbury; I felt pretty well acquainted with Mrs. Walton; went sailing with her; am a married man; I liked her because I do not see how any one can very well help it—she is fair to look upon—[laughter;] I did not make love to her; I do not recollect sending messages to her by her son Frank; I could speak good words for myself—[laughter;] I never was attentive to Mrs. Walton in the City; my acquaintance ceased on the day of her quarrel with Charles; never had an arrangement with Charles to make fifteen hundred dollars out of Walton; I was with Charles on the 16th of November all the afternoon and night, nearly twelve hours; I had only seen Mr. Walton once before that; the interview was short; I told him who I was, and some of the incidents of my acquaintance with Jefferds; never went to Walton's with Jefferds by appointment; I think Jefferds was not intoxicated; I told Jefferds that his mother said the same fate awaited William Walton that John Walton met; it was not true that she said so; he said, "So it did, and I could shoot him, and escape;" we had several drinks at Carlyle's; don't think Jefferds got drunk there; he was slightly intoxicated; he wrote to me from Patchogue to go and see his mother, and ask her why in h—ll she didn't get a mortgage on her house and get money; I told his mother I lent him five dollars; he always has wanted money ever since I knew him; I am not sure of anything that would lead Jefferds to suppose that I would be his accomplice in committing a murder; his proposal for me to go with him to Walton's did not strike me as remarkable, because I knew him; I think Jefferds told Walton that he could get him his mother's certificate of marriage to Mr. Morrison, now living; Walton said he did not want it—he knew that; I do not know when the warrant for Jefferds' arrest was dated; saw the warrant, but did not look at it; Jefferds knew Mrs. Bennett; I introduced him to her at her house. I know Thomas O'Brien was present at a musical place, in Broadway, with Jefferds when O'Brien was present; there was a conversation between us then; I think there was something said about Matthews; I do not recollect of Charles telling me that he knew I was a detective, and that he was liable to be arrested at any time for killing Mathews. He said that Oakey Hall told him that when he got into office, he would give him back his papers or things; don't think he mentioned the pistol.

The witness identified a letter received by him from Jefferds.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS AGAIN.

In the other branch of the Court, Judge McCunn presiding, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:

Grand Jury Room, New-York, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Grand Jury can only present indictments when specific complaints are made on adequate evidence. But there are public nuisances and evils, either so novel as not to have been the subject of legislative restraint, or so chronic and formidable as to have defied our laws, which in either case demand public attention, and come properly within the *purview* of the Grand Inquest.

In the former class may be ranked the "Concert Saloons" which have multiplied so rapidly within a brief period, with so skillful a combination of temptations, addressed to the most debasing passions, as to render them extremely dangerous to public morals. They dazzle the eye by sensation advertisements, gaudy show-bills, glittering gaslights, bedizened stage scenery, and *painted and costumed courtesans*. They address the ear by exciting music. The love of play is gratified by facilities for gambling. The love of drink is stimulated by the solicitations of "pretty waiter girls" whose infamy is made to contribute to the attractions of the place, and to the profits of its till. Add to this, that admission to these vile places is either free or fixed at a merely nominal sum—(profits depending mainly upon the sale of liquor)—and that they are suffered to flaunt their attractions on our thoroughfares, and it is difficult to conceive of a system of iniquity more seductive to sensual natures or more destructive of all that is virtuous and decent among men.

In former years the vicinity of our wharves was infested with drinking and dance houses and brothels, the resort chiefly of seamen of native or foreign birth, and our thoroughfares had only places of amusement comparatively innocent in their character. Now, the Bowery is studded with "Beer Gardens," some of which are often thronged by thousands of men, women and children of flagitious character, and Broadway is lined with "Concert Saloons" of the character described, nearly every basement on one block containing one of this class. Apprentice boys, clerks, idle sons of the virtuous and the rich, strangers, the numerous class of young and old, whose grosser appetites gain the mastery of reason and conscience, are thus drawn into these open and accessible retreats of sensuality and vice, often to the irretrievable ruin of character and hopes. Their very shamelessness furnishes immunity to these places; for men of virtue, who would alone expose their iniquities, are no more likely to visit or complain of them, than of other brothels and gambling houses. And it is only in the discharge of a solemn duty to the public that this body have felt constrained to investigate and drag into the light this scandalous system of popular demoralization.

If it be true, as the Grand Jury are advised, that the existing laws are inadequate for the suppression of these nuisances, they would suggest the expediency of the earliest and most stringent legislation, prohibiting the employment of females in places of public amusement, where whisky, lager bier, or other intoxicating liquors are sold; or, forbidding both the sale of liquors and the employment of female attendants at all theatres and other places of public amusement. Even in the most immoral cities of Europe there is the strictest surveillance of places of popular amusement; and it is due to the traditions, the habits and the principles of a City and country claiming a Christian civilization, that organized arrangements for the violation of nearly every precept of the moral code, should not obtrude their indecencies and immoralities on the frequented thoroughfare of the commercial metropolis.

The Grand Jury request that the Court will direct that a copy of this presentment be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly of this State, as soon as they shall have convened, and to the Mayor and Mayor-elect of the City of New-York. Respectfully submitted,

B. R. WINTHROP, Foreman.
HENRY OOTHOUT, Secretary.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Ass't Secretary.

The case of Wm. C. Hornfager, indicted for perjury, was postponed till Monday next, on account of the absence of witnesses.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—APPORTIONMENT.

William Jarvis vs. *The Steamboat State of Maine.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was for a collision in Hellgate, between the steamboat and a schooner, and the Court, on a hearing, held both parties in fault, and directed an apportionment of the damages, for which purpose the case was referred to a Commissioner, to whose report both parties excepted.

After the vessel was sunk, attempts were made to raise her, which failing, she was sold as she lay, for the sum of $1,245 15. The Commissioner ascertained the damages of the libelant by deducting this sum from her value before the collision.

Held by the Court—That the Commissioner erred in adopting this rule. That under the case of the *Catharine*, (17 How. 175,) he should have ascertained the libelant's damages by ascertaining the actual cost of raising and repairing her, so as to make her equal to the value before the collision.

That, though the evidence is not explicit as to the condition to which she was restored by the repairs proved, yet the only conclusion which it warrants is that she was put in good repair.

The cost of raising and repairing the vessel was $1,929. To this should be added $432, expended in trying to raise her before the sale, and $603, the value of property on board which was lost by the collision, and which two items were disallowed by the Commissioner, making the loss of the schooner $2,964. The steamboat's damages was $1,416 45. The apportionment of these damages makes the libelant entitled to recover $773 77, for which sum, with interest from April 20, 1855, a decree must be entered in his favor.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Lord.

The Purchase of Real Estate—Action to Compel the Delivery of a Deed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Peter Lynch vs. *Henry Bischoof.*—The plaintiff brought his action to compel the defendant to deliver to him, plaintiff, a deed to the premises known as No. 46 Elm-street, in this City, pursuant to a contract, as alleged, made between the parties for the purchase thereof by the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed that in September last he contracted with the defendant to make the purchase, for the sum of $6,000, and that, although ready to perform the contract on his part, the defendant refused to deliver a deed of the premises.

The defence was, that at the time the contract was made, the agent of the plaintiff represented, in substance, that the Supreme Court had not confirmed the proceedings for the widening of Worth-street, or that he gave the defendant to understand that it had not and would not do so for years; whereas, in fact, the order confirming the report was entered the day before.

In respect to this defence, the plaintiff's agent testified that he was ignorant of the representation. The defendant further pleaded that it was expressly agreed that he was to have $6,000 clear, with the exception of an assessment of $37, the plaintiff assuming to pay a mortgage for $2,800.

In widening Worth-street, the premises were assessed $1,200, which the defendant claims the plaintiff should pay in addition to the $6,000. Defendant also claims that the misrepresentations charged upon the plaintiff, as used in obtaining the contract, excuse him, defendant, from a specific performance, and that such a performance should not be enforced.

Decision was reserved.

Burrill, Davison & Burrill for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and J. H. Powers for defendant.

Important to Witnesses.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 19.

Before Justice Hall.

The United States vs. *Twelve Bales of Tobacco.*—A witness in this case was brought up on an attachment issued against him for failing to appear as a witness in obedience to a subpœna. The facts appeared to be that he was duly subpœnaed for the 17th, and attended on that day, when he was told to come on the 18th. He came on the morning of the 18th, but went away again on his own responsibility, because he thought the case would not be called. He was not subpœned again for the 18th, or paid his fees for that day.

Judge Hall said—The witness having been once subpœned, was bound to attend until discharged, and ordered him to pay a fine of $25, and stand committed till it was paid. On application of counsel, however, he was afterwards discharged on paying $5.

New-York Assignments and California Assets—Creditors in Pursuit of Cash.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

A. and E. Scheitlin vs. *John G. Wyman.*—The plaintiff, on behalf of themselves and others, creditors of the late firm of Mansfield & Wood, of San Francisco, allege that in August, 1859, the firm of Mansfield & Wood made and executed an assignment to the defendant, in this City, for the benefit of their creditors here; by which instrument the defendant was preferred to the amount of $6,000 and one Breeden to the amount of $16,000, and that the remainder of the assigned property was to be distributed *pro rata* among the other creditors. They also allege that the defendant has paid the amounts preferred under the assignment, and that he refuses to distribute the balance among the remaining creditors. They ask that the defendant be compelled to account and distribute any balance in his hands.

The defendant denies the making and delivery of the assignment to him, as alleged by the plaintiffs, and asserts that the moneys received by him and the moneys paid over to Breeden were in satisfaction of certain judgments recorded in California by himself and Breeden against Mansfield & Wood, and that he has no funds of that firm in his possession.

The plaintiffs admit the recording of the judgments, in satisfaction of which the defendant claims to have applied the moneys coming into his hands from Mansfield & Wood, but they aver that they were so received in pursuance of the advice of solicitors in San Francisco; that the assignment executed here was void as against creditors in California. Plaintiffs then allege that such judgments were by confession of Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Wood, and that they were conferred for the purpose of carrying out the original intention of the assignment—to prefer Wyman and Breeden, to pay general creditors here, and keep off California creditors. It is also averred that the assigned property was sold and the proceeds of the sale remitted to defendant.

Decision was reserved.

Henry Nicoll for plaintiffs; L. R. Marsh for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing anything of public interest:

Robert Hogan, Archibald Dunlap Moore, William French, Bridget Mead, Alletta Stephens and Francis Nicholson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Harriot, et al, assignees, &c. vs. *Cushman, et al.*—Judgment to be opened, and set aside on conditions.

Gaylor, &c. vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Costs adjusted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20, 1861.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 89¾	100 Erie Railway........ 25
13,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou 80	450 do.......... 25⅛
1,000 Ill. Canal Bs.. 79	50 do.......... 25⅛
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 41	220 do.......... 25⅛
1,000 do.......... 41¼	50 do......s10 25⅛
9,000 Vir. State 6s...... 47	550 Erie Railway Pref. 46¼
10,000 Missouri State 6s. 38	50 do......b15 46½
10,000 do.......... 37¾	50 do......b20 46⅛
10,000 N. Y. Central 6s.. 91	250 do......b30 46⅞
1,000 E. R. 3d M Bs, '83 82	150 M. S. & N. I. R.... 17⅛
1,000 Hud. R.R. 1st Mt. 103½	100 do.......... 17⅛
5,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bds. 95¾	100 Mich Cen RR..s30 44¼
1,000 C.B.&Q.R.8 ℘c.b. 94¾	150 do.......... 44¾
1,000 T. H'e&Alt. 1st M 47	100 do.......... 44½
2,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs 12	100 Mich S&N.I gu'd S 38
100 Bank of Commerce. 78	50 Gal &Chi RR ex-di 63½
100 Harlem Railroad... 10½	100 Clevel & Tol RR.. 29⅞
100 Har. R. Preferred... 26	1000 do.......... 29½
6 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.. 82	800 do.......... 29⅝
50 do.......... 82¼	200 do......b15 29⅝
230 do.......... 82¼	300 do......b30 29⅝
200 do......s30 82⅛	100 do......b30 29⅝
200 do......s10 82⅛	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b30 48⅝
230 do.......... 82½	50 do.......... 46¼
259 N. Y. Cen. R...... 76	100 do......b30 46
150 do.......... 75¾	200 do.......... 45¾
300 do......b30 76	100 do.......... 45½
100 do......b10 76	50 do.......... 45¾
100 do......b30 76½	200 do.......... 45½
1100 do.......... 75½	50 do......b15 45⅝
50 do......s4 75¾	90 Chic., Bur & Q. R. 52½
850 Erie R. Ass. Scrip. 73	7 Mil. & P. du C. R.. 17
150 Hudson R. R...... 35½	100 do.......... 17⅛
150 Ill Cen RR Scrip.. 57	100 do.......... 17⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. 87	50 N. Y. Central R.s30 76¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 89¾	100 do.......... 76¼
1,000 Ten. State 6s '90.. 41¼	50 do......s10 76⅜
1,000 do.......... 41¼	100 do.......... 76⅜
2,000 Missouri State 6s. 38	100 do.......... 76¾
6,000 do.......... 38¼	50 do.......... 76⅜
3,000 Missouri 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.. 48	25 Chic. & R. I. R.... 46¼
	300 do.......... 46
1,000 Cal. State 7s...... 78	100 do.......... 46¼
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B...100½	100 Erie R. Pref...... 47¼
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.B.104	50 do.......... 47½
1,000 T.H. & Al. 1st M. 69¼	25 Harlem R. Pref.... 27
50 Hudson R. R...... 36	100 Erie Railway...... 26¼
50 do.......... 36¼	250 do.......... 26⅛
50 Bank of Commerce. 77	50 do......b60 26⅜
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 83¼	50 do.......... 26⅜
225 do.......... 83½	50 do.......... 27
100 do......b60 84¼	200 Mich. Cen. R...s60 45
100 Gal.& Chi.R.ex div. 64	50 do......b30 45⅛
300 Clev. & Tol. R..... 30	500 Mich So. & N. I. R.. 17⅛
200 do.......... 30¼	125 Panama Railroad... 110

Friday, Dec. 20—P. M.

There was an improved political and financial feeling on the Street to-day, although early in the day there was a continued sharp demand for Money from some of the Stock Brokers, inducing considerable cash sales of New-York Central, &c., at the early Board of the Stock Exchange. After 2 o'clock, it was found that the Money-lenders were more numerous at 7 ℘ cent., and as all the private and public advices from Washington were of an assuring nature, in reference to the diplomatic difficulty with England, the Stock Market at the Second Board was quite buoyant, and from ½ to 1 ℘ cent. higher than in the morning. Prices were further assisted at the adjournment, by the favorable military advices from Missouri, and the closing bids on the Railway Shares, and on Pacific Mail and Panama, left off firm. The impression in the afternoon was that the cash sales of New-York Central, under the calls made for the return of Money loaned upon this and other Stocks, will prove of service to the Share market, by the more general distribution of the *Bull* interest, besides preparing the market for good news from Washington and the West, such as the Secretary of the Treasury, on his recent visit to the City gave our Bankers to understand, is nearly pending. That nearly all our great army columns and naval expeditions are now on the move for active and significant work, there appears to be little question, and the advices from Missouri this afternoon, show that in one quarter at least, the loyal hopes of the country are not to be disappointed. The momentous importance of the great duty before the Administration of suppressing this wicked and unnatural rebellion will, we confidently believe, very soon absorb all considerations attached to our Foreign relations. No *side issue* with Great Britain, short of some imperious and offensive demand on the *Trent* affair, (which from the private advices to-day is believed *not* to have been made through Lord Lyons,) will be suffered by President Lincoln either to give aid and comfort to Southern rebellion or to divert him from his stern and honest purpose to suppress it at any and every cost. And in this view of the affair of the *Trent*, popular opinion is prepared to support the Administration in all reasonable concessions to the British Government, even to the extent of granting demands which, under different domestic auspices, the President might be disposed to refuse.

The following were the latest bids for Stocks at 5 o'clock:

New-York Central......76¾	Mich. Central............45
Erie.....................26⅜	Pacific..................84⅛
Erie Preferred...........47¾	Panama..................110
Toledo...................30⅜	Missouris................38⅛
Galena, Ex. div..........63¾	U. S. 6s, 1881...........89¾
Mich. Guaranteed.........38	Ill. Central.............57¾
Michigan Southern........17⅛	Hudson...................36⅜

Money affairs are gradually resuming their accustomed quiet. With assurances to-morrow of the removal of serious diplomatic difficulty with England, such as the signs to-day point to, a further improvement may soon be looked for. The Exchange market continues unsettled, and the terms on London have not yet materially yielded. Sixty day bills, first-class Bankers, are quoted for the mail to-morrow at 110½@111 ℘ cent., and Sight bills 111@111½ ℘ cent. The Continental figures are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 12½c.
Paris—3 days's sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 7½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	41¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	42½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar	80¾c.

The call made upon the Associated Banks, by the Treasury, yesterday, and promptly responded to, for $3,500,000 on the credit of Nov. 16, has made the Sub-Treasury Office here quite easy for the present. The remaining resources of the Department will carry the Government to the 10th or 15th January, by which time the military situation in the South may be so changed as to reinspire the public confidence in the power and success of the Government, and to render the terms of the succeeding negotiations of the Public Stocks both easy and advantageous. And such is the calculation of Mr. Chase.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............ 82	Commerce.............. 78
Merchants'........... 75	American Exchange... 75
Mechanics'........... 75	Nassau................ 80
Butchers' & Drovers'..103	Park.................. 90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes....... 91	N. Ind., Gos. Line, '68.. 76
Erie firsts, '68......100½	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ℘ c 76½
Erie thirds, '83........ 82	Pac. R., guar. by Mo.... 35
Erie fourths, '80....... 70½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75..... 84
Erie fifths, '88........ 62	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c. 68
Buff., N.Y.& Erie firsts 71	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds. 12
Hudson firsts, '69.....103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f....... 80½
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85 93	Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2ds. 36
Hudson thirds, '75...... 75	Chi.& N. W. seconds.... 9
Hudson convert. '67..... 68	Han. & St. Jo. firsts.... 29
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.. 93	New-Jersey Cent firsts.102
Harlem seconds, '64..... 90	Gal. & Ch. firsts........ 96
Harlem thirds, '68...... 70	Chi. & R. I. firsts...... 93½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72 90	L. E. & Wabash firsts.. 71½
Mich. Cent. n.f., 8 ℘c. '82 93	D. Lack. & West. firsts. 94
Ch., Bur.& Quin. 8 ℘ c. 94½	Clev. & Tol. firsts. s. f. 76½

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned the second week in December:

Second week, 1861	$20,943 76
Second week, 1860	10,688 67
Increase	$10,255 09

The following are the earnings in detail of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the second week of December:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$12,688 78	$20,351 69
Passengers	5,335 18	5,492 22
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	$19,023 96	$26,843 91

Corrected earnings for the previous month..$221,326

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Dec. 19 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2,842,229	$1,277,894	$344,731
Thrown on market	2,264,947	583,517	681,635
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	107,724,892	98,465,190	42,681,359
Thrown on market	106,377,822	96,114,086	43,918,651

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	534	$181,246	57	$12,231	251	$94,918
Mf. of Cot'n.	188	35,651	2	421	1,002	190,760
Mf. of Silk.	71	32,936	19	20,135	67	64,052
Mf. of Flax.	268	44,170	—	—	103	23,385
Miscellan's.	74	9,470	29	8,571	72	5,147
Total	1,135	$303,373	107	$41,358	1,495	$378,262
		41,358				303,373
Total entered		$344,731	Total marketed			$681,635

Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote Currency and Specie thus:

CURRENCY.	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼@ —	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	¾@ —
New-York State	¾@ —	Kentucky	2@ —
East New-Jersey	¼@ —	Illinois	3@65
West New-Jersey	¾@ —	Missouri	15@50
Pennsylvania	1½@ —	Michigan	1@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —	Canada	1@ —
Baltimore	1@ —	Wisconsin	5@65
Wheeling, Va.	5 @ —		
SPECIE—SILVER.			
Mexican Dollars	$1 04	English Silver	4 75@4 80
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Species	1 06
Five-franc Pieces	95	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
German Crowns	1 06	Spanish Quarters, ℘ oz	1 19
Prussian Thalers	68	Spanish ⅛th & 1-16th	
Guilders	39		
GOLD.			
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 85	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 87
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Spanish Doubloons	16 30
Twenty Francs	3 83	Patriot Doubloons	15 45
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 82	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℘c. prem

A National Currency.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have received from Mr. E. K. Al Burtis, a circular recently issued by him, discussing the financial questions now before the country, and giving his views upon the policy necessary to raise the large sums needed to carry on the Government, and meet the heavy expenditures incidental to a war of the magnitude in which the country is now engaged. To accomplish this, Mr. Al Burtis says:

"I do not see any better plan for the Government, independent of the banks, to issue such an amount of demand notes, direct to the people for its dues to them, as may be necessary to place its financial wants at ease, making such demand notes a legal tender throughout the entire land; to be alike received by the Government and the people. As to what amount should be issued, and what details of management required, must be determined by a careful investigation; but it must be borne in mind that an insufficient amount will do no good, but rather would embarrass than help the Government, whereas a sufficient quantity would so contribute to the general prosperity of the country, that the people's profits could then be invested in further stock loans, the Government might wish to issue.

The effect, in my mind, of such an issue by the Government would be equivalent to so much additional banking capital; it would stimulate business, increase our manufactories, and enable us to produce at home much that is imported from abroad. It would enable to pay the cost of producing articles in this country, that are now brought from abroad. It would, by that means, enable us to raise our tariff to a virtual prohibition of foreign manufactures and thus make sure to us the retention of our precious metals. It would, by the additional development of home industry, make us a self-supporting nation; it would give us a defined home policy, and make us quite indifferent whether foreign capitalists condescended to take our 7 3-10's or not.

And again:

I have no fear that Government issues of an amount sufficient to relieve its necessities, will in any way interfere with the present circulation of the State Banks, as, by fostering home products, an amount of new capital will be required to absorb all that would be desirable to issue. I, with all due respect, however, object to the suggestion of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, to drive out State issues on State Stocks, to give place to issues on Government Stocks, for the reason that no real relief would be afforded; it would be but old forms in new bodies; it would appear to relieve the Government by embarrassing the entire community; as every dollar of Government Stock, got rid of for such a purpose, would throw in the market just so much of State Stocks, which would be depreciated by forced sales, and thus damage the credit of the States; besides, it would be a radical change, such as only could be possible in peaceful times, when we were free from embarrassment or apprehension; and another more potent reason is, that the necessities of the Government will not allow the delay that must ensue to make such a substitution, even if it were admitted that such a measure would meet the wants of the Government. In my opinion, such a radical reorganization of the entire finances of the country would require at least five years to perfect, and then not without some loss to the community.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: [illegible] bbls. Ashes, 17,533 bbls. Flour, 254 bbls. and 861 sacks Corn Meal, 994 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 2,722 bushels Oats, 2,408 packages Provisions, [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 barrels at $6 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in less demand, yet is stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bales, at prices ranging from 36½c.@38½c. for Middling ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Sales: 225,000 ℔s. Ingot at 25½c.@26½c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and a shade cheaper. The demand being limited. The reported sales, since our last, have been 9,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80, mainly at $5 62½@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $5 85@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is declining; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 55@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 60@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower. Shippers are reluctant to buy freely. The reported sales reach 94,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 42@$1 48; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 31@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 30; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 26½; Red State at $1 33@$1 36 ℘ bush. Corn has been more sought after, closing steadily. Sales 96,000 bushels, at 63c.@64½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat, 63c. for Sound do. in store, and 64½c.@65c. for Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are in limited request at easier prices, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c., State at 42½c.@43½c., ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 82c.@85c. ℘ bushel; sales 10,000 bushels. Barley is inactive.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, to-day, at 70c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and buoyant, including new at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 2,000 bales Manila at 7½c. ℘ ℔.

HONEY—A small lot of St. Domingo changed hands at $1 05 ℘ gallon.

LATHS—Are scarce and firm, including Eastern, at $1 25 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in good demand, chiefly at $6 87½@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales light; prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed, and common has declined to $5@$5 37½ ℘ 310 ℔s., with sales of 1,800 bbls. Nothing really new in other kinds.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, at buoyant prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed. Sales having been made of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $12 20@$12 65 for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4¼c.@4¾c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4½c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in fair request at steady rates; sales, 600 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c.@9¼c., ℘ ℔. Beef is salable and buoyant; sales, since our last, 450 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in request at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 6c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Has been quiet but very firm, to-day. A small lot of clean East India changed hands at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Is less active, lower and quite unsettled, as buyers are not disposed to pay over 12c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, 250 bags Pepper, at 14c., cash, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at full prices. Sales, 700 hhds. including Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; also, 108 boxes Havana, 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 ℔s. on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in good request, and prices steadily favor holders.

TOBACCO—The foreign news is discouraging to buyers, and business is inactive. Sales, 110 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@14c., and 172 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,000 bbls. at 19½c.@20¼c., for State and Ohio, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at somewhat irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s.3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s.6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.; ℘ ton. For Cork and a market—A British bark, with Wheat, in bulk, on private terms; two vessels with Wheat, for Cork and a market, at 13d., and a vessel for Cork or a safe port in Ireland; Wheat, at 11½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12½d. ℘ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Fond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferrisand Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, would like to make the acquaintance of a young lady of intelligence and refinement, as well as of prepossessing appearance; wealth is no object, as his desire is only to have a companion in the journey of life whose happiness it will be his aim to secure. Any communication will be kept strictly confidential. Address PERCIVAL, Box No. 220 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position, and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT ACCIDENTALLY ON the shelf in the general delivery vestibule of the Post-office, on the 13th day of December, the subscription book of the Lyon Manufacturing Company, of no value but to the Company, and probably considered worthless by the finder. The person returning the same to BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, No. 111 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, marked "Calanue," (Geneve,) No. 9,800. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. McCARTEN, No. 154 7th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ZAMPILLAEROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

IRVING HALL—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches this morning inform us that *no official communications have yet passed between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, relative to the Trent affair*, and that if any correspondence has taken place between them, it has been of an informal and confidential character.

The monotony of soldier life near Washington was broken yesterday, by a brilliant fight with the enemy near Drainesville, in which the enemy suffered another humiliating defeat. A portion of Gen. MCCALL's Division went out in the morning to secure forage and for reconnoitering purposes, when they encountered the rebels, who had four regiments of infantry, with a battery of six pieces of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, all under the command of Gen. STEWART. On our side the troops engaged were Gen. ORD's Brigade, the First Rifles, and GASTON's Battery of four guns. The action continued an hour and a half, and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who left behind them most of their killed and wounded, two caissons, a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc. Their killed found on the field, numbered sixty, and their wounded nineteen. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel troops were South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that skirmishing is still going on at Williamsport, the evident object of the rebels being to destroy the dam near that point. On Thursday night a party of the Connecticut and Lieut. RICKETT's Battery went over to the Virginia side and burnt a mill at the dam, which has for some time served as a harbor for the rebels.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be of the most cheering character. In addition to the operations of Gen. POPE, chronicled yesterday, we to-day announce the capture of thirteen hundred rebels, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, and other officers in proportion, together with a thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousand horses, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. This feat was accomplished by a body of National troops under Col. DAVIS, who surprised the rebels in camp north of Warrensburgh. A brief skirmish occurred, but the rebels finding themselves surrounded, soon surrendered. It is also announced that two tons of powder have been discovered buried on Gov. JACKSON's farm.

By the arrival of the steam transport *Atlantic* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 17th inst. The *Atlantic* brought the first installment of Sea Island Cotton—150,000 pounds—and the intelligence that 400,000 pounds have already been secured by Gen SHERMAN. The expedition which was expected to leave for some point further South, under command of Gen. VIELE, has been abandoned for the present, the military and naval authorities having come to the conclusion that the force could be used to more advantage in the vicinity of Port Royal. Some important movement, however, must be contemplated, which Gen. SHERMAN desires to be very quiet about, as he has issued an edict of banishment against the reporters, all of whom have received notice to leave immediately. Nothing of startling interest had occurred since the date of our previous advices. The question of what is to be done with the negroes, it will be seen by our correspondent's letter, is becoming one of the first importance.

The steamship *Constitution* arrived at Boston from Ship Island, *viâ* Havana and Fortress Monroe, at a late hour on Tuesday night. She now lies at the head of Long Wharf, and will at once commence taking on board supplies for Gen. BUTLER's expedition. It is understood that she will convey the Twelfth Maine Regiment and Col. FRENCH's Regiment, both of which are now at Camp Chase, Lowell, as a reinforcement of the troops which she has already landed at Ship Island.

The New-Bedford *Standard* has a letter from the stone fleet in Port Royal Roads, dated the 11th instant, which states that the last of the ships composing it arrived there that day, and that the bark *South America* had been safely deposited along with a New-York and a Sag Harbor hulk at Savannah. The fleet had encountered a rough passage. The New-Bedford ships, it is believed, will be sunk at Charleston. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Rebecca Sims*, of that port, and other parties on board the rat-hole fleet, report trouble existing between Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN. The cause assigned is, that the former is for going ahead, and the latter is rather slow.

The Boston *Traveller* is in the receipt of letters from on board the United States steamer *Mississippi*, of the blockading squadron, as late as Dec. 1. They contain copies of the correspondence between the petty officers and crew of the *Mississippi* and flag-officer MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*. The former expressed a most earnest desire to participate in the attack upon Pensacola, with a hope that they might maintain the honor of the glorious Stars and Stripes. The letter was signed by CHARLES SMITH, boatswain's mate, and one hundred and forty-eight others. The Commodore, in reply, says that the communication has given him much pleasure, as a convincing proof that "the spirit of patriotism and gallantry, which was so distinguished a characteristic of American sailors during the war of 1812, has not degenerated, but still exists, and only awaits the opportunity to shed a distinguished lustre on the naval service of our beloved country." He then gives his reason for preferring the *Richmond* for the service required, her light draught of water enabling her to approach close to the rebel fortifications. He, however, promises to give them an early opportunity to distinguish themselves. The blockade of New-Orleans is quite effective again, an English bark, with a cargo of coffee valued at $100,000, having been captured by the *Vincennes*, who first sent a boat's crew on board, the *Mississippi* being close behind.

A private letter from Fort Pickens states that the rebels threw into that stronghold, during the late bombardment, six hundred shells, only nine of which exploded. They were all of English make.

Gen. BUTLER has indignantly repudiated all responsibility for Gen. PHELPS' proclamation. To one gentleman he declared that it could only be the work of a madman or fanatic; and to another he wrote that it was neither "foreseen, intimated or authorized" by him.

Items of news from the South and West, colored so as to suit the rebel appetite, are received by way of Fortress Monroe. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th inst., announces the occupation of Beaufort by the National forces, five thousand strong, and states they have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, mounting twelve 12-pounder Parrott guns, and are throwing up intrenchments on the island. This unpalatable dish of truth is, however, spiced with the accompanying lie, that one of our launches was fired into, and "seven Yankees killed."

From Memphis we have the announcement that Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the rebels. If this is so, we may probably find the reason in the statement, contained in a letter from on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, dated the 3d of December, which says the frigate *Santee* had destroyed a fortification that was nearly completed at Bolivar Point, and intended to have driven our ships from Galveston.

The Canadian papers continue to discuss the probabilities of a war between England and the United States, and the results which might be anticipated. The Toronto *Leader*, which has a wholesome dread of the "calamity of the Canadian frontier being made one of the battle-grounds," urges forward the volunteer movement. It notices the formation of a University Rifle Corps. The *Globe* devotes its energies to a consideration of the weak points of Canada, and concludes that to guarantee its safety the British Government should command the Lakes.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented—among them one for the removal of JESSE C. BRIGHT, and one for the establishment of a system of exchanging prisoners. A joint resolution from the Military Committee recognizing the services of the deceased Gen. LYON, was passed. The House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, was temporarily laid on the table. The bill to abolish the United States Supreme Court was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, which was discharged from further consideration of the matter. A bill further to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in the District of Columbia was passed. The resolution presented by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of Gen. PHELPS' Proclamation, was taken up and discussed, and finally laid on the table. Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, then resumed and concluded his speech, commenced on Thursday, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint at Denver, in Colorado Territory. A bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington. The Senate bill, providing for the transmission of certificates of allotments of pay to the families and friends of volunteers, was passed. By it no sutler can have a lien upon the soldiers' accounts. The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of General Courts-martial in time of war, was also passed. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill authorizing the appointment of Jewish chaplains. The resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relieving the wants of Ireland, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution was offered by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 as to forbid the rapture or return of any fugitive slave without satisfactory evidence that the claimant is loyal to the Government. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, 78 to 39, and after an attempt to amend it so as to confine its operations to the citizens of seceded States, it was passed by the same vote. A resolution thanking Col. MULLIGAN and his command for their defence of Lexington was passed. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the confiscation of all the property of rebels, and their aiders and abettors, and the unconditional liberation of their slaves. The House refused to order the previous question upon this resolution, and it was finally laid on the table by two majority. A resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, directing the Military Committee to report a bill providing an additional article of war, which shall prohibit all army officers from using any part of the force under their command as slave catchers. Pending its consideration the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The testimony in the Walton-Mathews murder, yesterday, was highly interesting. The cross-examination of WM. WALTON was completed, and Officer MOORE, who was employed to make JEFFERDS' acquaintance and elicit confessions from him, was examined at length. His history of JEFFERDS' confessions comprised a series of most remarkable admissions by the prisoner. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. BRADY.

Mrs. HARTUNG, recently released from the State Prison at Sing Sing, was yesterday rearrested at Albany, and was confined in jail last night. Her counsel, however, has made arrangements to effect her release on a writ of *habeas corpus* this morning.

Army supplies valued in all at $157,951 54 have been received at the State Military-store in Madison, Wis., and disbursements of these to the amount of $124,060 55 have been made.

The Stock Market after the early Board yesterday, (the sales of which were adversely influenced by calls for Money,) became quite firm, at advancing prices, under political advices from Washington and army news from the West. New-York Central 76¾; Exchange continues high, 110½@111 per cent.

The export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was limited, and prices of Flour and Wheat were generally lower. Corn opened heavily, but closed with renewed firmness. Cotton was quiet yet steady. Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Tallow, Whisky, Tobacco, Iron, Oils, Laths, Spices, Fish, Fruit, and Candles. A fair business was reported in Provisions. Pork was cheaper. Resin and Saltpetre were depressed, and prices were materially reduced. Ingot Copper, Pig Lead and Block Tin were actively sought after at advancing rates. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Probable Solution of the English Question.

The discussions with which the newspaper Press, in common with ourselves, indulged upon the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on the steamer *Trent*, and the approval of the same, were all based upon the assumption that with the rebel emissaries were captured their dispatches, which were to be our evidence to vindicate the act. We stated at the time that Capt. WILKES did not go far enough—that with the rebels and their dispatches he should have brought in the ship conveying them, for adjudication in a Court of Admiralty. Unfortunately this was not done, and it now turns out that only the persons of the rebels were taken, while their dispatches went forward in the steamer. Capt. WILKES thus allowed both the subject matter of adjudication, with the proofs to be presented to secure it, escape. It may be entirely competent for an officer to visit and search; and in case articles contraband of war are found on a ship of a neutral nation, to bring her into port. But here his authority ends. He is the bailiff, not the court. His office is purely ministerial, not judicial. Did he not then, (from the best of motives, to be sure,) commit a grave oversight, leaving us no choice but to make the proper amends, whatever these may be? No Court has jurisdiction unless the subject matter to be passed upon is within its reach, so that its judgments can take effect either upon persons or property. The subject here was the steamer or some article contraband of war. Were the rebels such? Can they be adjudicated upon as contraband in a Court of Admiralty? Is not their offence of a nature entirely different? If, then, we have no competent proof with which to condemn the ship, and as she is out of our jurisdiction if we had, no judgment in the case can be passed. Are we not, then, bound to restore matters to their original *status*, which would involve the return of the rebel Ministers?

It appears to us as not at all improbable that such a view of the case was taken by the Administration from the outset, or as soon as it came to a full knowledge of the facts, and communicated it at at early day to the British Minister or Government. Without vouching for it, we have heard it intimated that such was the fact. The entire silence of the President in his Message to Congress, at least indicates that the case was not clear of difficulty, or was then a matter of negotiation. This reticence upon this subject was a subject of general surprise, not at all in keeping with the feeling of satisfaction which everywhere prevailed at the mortification and punishment inflicted upon two such arrant traitors and scoundrels.

This view of the case is also in keeping with the present conduct both of the Administration and the British Minister. Nothing from Washington indicates a question impending, involving the peace of the two nations. Both the Government and Lord LYONS seem to take matters very leisurely and coolly —in a manner entirely incompatible with the idea that any real difficulty exists between them. We are assured even that Lord LYONS has sent no formal communication to our Government upon the subject. Consequently no special messenger, bearing important dispatches in the case, could have returned in the steamer. We may rest assured that the matter is either fully composed, or is far advanced in this direction. Mr. CHASE's declarations to the Bank officers in this City were emphatic that there would be no war. In fine, we think that a day or two more will prick the bubble which has thrown our people into such a state of anxiety and alarm.

A NUISANCE TO BE SQUELCHED—PRESENTMENT, BY THE GRAND JURY, OF THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS.—We are very glad to see that the public scandal to which we lately called the attention of the authorities—the so-called "Concert Saloons" of Broadway—was yesterday made the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury. This document, which gives a forcible *exposé* of the true character of these obscene dens, will go before the Legislature on its assembling, in January, with the request for legislation thereanent, for it seems that existing laws are inadequate for the suppression of these nuisances. The attempt made, some time ago, to extinguish them by imposing a heavy theatrical license, proved a failure, the extraordinary profits of these infamous resorts enabling them not only to stand this burden, but to pay large and in some cases enormous salaries to their "artistes," as they call them. The system of *police descents* in vogue a year or two, for a similar, though less shameless class of establishments, also proved utterly inadequate, and gave rise to abuses quite as bad as the evil it was intended to cure. The nuisance, in fact, is a novel one, and demands new and special laws. Such laws, and of the most stringent, we hope the Legislature will give us at the earliest moment, for public morality clamors for the prompt suppression of these vile dens.

One may well ask in alarm what has come over us, that Broadway should thus of a sudden break out in these pestiferous eruptions. It has been said that these establishments have been introduced in New-York in imitation of similar establishments in London, Paris, and other European cities. We do the European cities wrong—never in any European city has there been, nor would there be tolerated such a combination of vilenesses. There are, indeed, times of social oscillation when a people suddenly relieved from the restraints of law, rush into an extreme of license; but such saturnalia are always in the train of some great social crisis: how is it that there should come upon us, unheralded, with society in its normal condition, a reign of all the lewdnesses, compared with which the days of the Restoration or the Regency were decent? What virus was there in the blood that should thus appear in these disgusting shapes? It may well give us pause.

No doubt a good share of the very great success of these "concert saloons" is owing to the tactics adopted by their keepers. Their plan has been simply to *stun*, and instead of carrying on their curious calling in the half-privacy courted by *legitimate* houses of prostitution, boldly to storm the citadel of the public senses. With this view they have chosen Broadway, and called to their aid all the resources of gaslight, transparencies, cartoons and huge vermillion posters. One other avenue remained to them for reaching their customers—they have amply availed themselves of it, and advertisements, which are a kind of phenomenon in their way, have daily appeared in the *Herald*—the only sheet vile enough to lend itself to such uses—displaying to the full the seductive qualities of the "pretty waiter girls," "pretty waiter girls"—blazoned forth in serried capitals. It is understood that the *Herald* is to go into mourning when these numerous patrons of it are squelched, and will have its "religious principles" still further confirmed.

The energetic action of the Grand Jury in this matter is a good beginning; the next Legislature will, we think, be of a character to take such prompt and energetic action as will forever put an end to these pest-houses. They and their belongings may go as curious traits into a picture of our social life by some future delineator; but we doubt whether the history of this phase of society will not be read with incredulous amazement that it should ever have been permitted to exist in a civilized, Christian community.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

Recent military movements in Kentucky seem to indicate the speedy opening of the campaign in that State, if, indeed, it may not be said to have already opened in the recent forward movements from two of the main points of action. There are in Kentucky three distinct and fundamental points of military operation, both for the rebels and for the National forces—an Eastern, a Central, and a Western. The Eastern base is on or near the Cumberland River; the Central, on and near the Green River; the Western, on the Mississippi. On the East we have Gen. SCHOEPF, at Somerset, opposed to ZOLLICOFFER on the other side of Green River, and to CRITTENDEN at Cumberland Gap. This, on our part, looks to the possession of the Gap and the occupation of East Tennessee; while from here the rebels look to the possession of Lexington and the control of Eastern Kentucky. In the Centre we have the main body of the National Kentucky army on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, extending as far south as Munfordsville and the crossing of Green River; the advance of which is under Gen. MITCHELL, of astronomical fame. Opposed is the main body of the rebels at Bowling Green, under BUCKNER and ALBERT S. JOHNSTON. This, on our part, looks to the possession of Nashville and the control of the great system of railroads running eastward and westward; the rebels from here look to the possession of Louisville and to carrying the seat of war up to the banks of the Ohio. On the Mississippi we have the army at Paducah and the army and navy at Cairo, under various Generals, opposed to the rebel army at Columbus, and the rebel batteries on the river. This, on our part, looks to the occupation of Memphis and the control of the Father of Waters; the rebels here, probably, intend to remain simply on the defensive, and make the point a base for incursions into Kentucky and Missouri. The other detachments of rebels here and there throughout the State are simply small bodies of marauders and guerillas, acting without any design except the destruction of Kentucky.

We mentioned the other day the state of forwardness of our army and navy at Cairo for a movement down the Mississippi. (This point is in the "Department of the Missouri," under command of Gen. HALLECK.) Since then, things there remain pretty much the same, excepting that the preparations are somewhat more advanced; and the men and mortar-floats are daily becoming more numerous and more impatient for the advance. On the central and eastern line of our Kentucky operations, in the "Department of the Cumberland," under command of Gen. BUELL, significant movements have been reported within the last few days. On the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in Central Kentucky, the most important battle of the western campaign is now impending. The main body of the Western rebel army, as everybody knows, has been stationed for half a year past at Bowling Green, on this road; while a heavy National force has been stationed at Muldraugh's Hill, between Bowling Green and Louisville. The latter force, largely augmented, has recently commenced the forward movement to the rebel stronghold, and, at latest advices, was crossing the Green River,—the state of which has for some time formed an impassable barrier in the way of our troops' advance. The recent brilliant affair at Munfordsville, on Green River, is but an incident in this movement; and as there is still a detachment of three thousand rebels ten miles south of Munfordsville, and other bodies at other points, it is likely that there may be a few more tough skirmishes before the main body of our army gets over the river and moves on the general advance. It has been generally understood that as soon as our army was enabled to cross Green River, the movement into Tennessee should commence. If that be correct, operations cannot now be long delayed. One of our correspondents in Kentucky, in a letter published this morning, informs us that BUELL's command in Kentucky musters over 110,000 men. More than two-thirds of this force is now on the march toward Bowling Green. The enemy at that point probably counts half that number, strongly intrenched and protected by commanding batteries, while by the railroad connections, large rebel reinforcements can be suddenly poured in from two or three points. The importance of our obtaining a decisive success at Bowling Green, if indeed we fight there, is very great. The rebels cannot make a stand at any other point between there and the Capital of Tennessee; so that victory there will at once give us command over Central and Eastern Tennessee and the important railroads running into Virginia—will virtually rescue all Kentucky out of the hands of the Confederate traitors, and will carry the war five hundred miles South. The Western rebel leaders know that all is over with them if beaten out of Kentucky. It may be that Gen. BUELL can effect this without the risk of a direct assault upon the strong works at Bowling Green—particularly if the river gunboats, instead of going down the Mississippi should outflank the rebels by ascending one of the important streams in their rear. On these points, and on the rebel batteries erected on these rivers, some interesting data will be found in our Western correspondence this morning.

From Eastern Kentucky the advices we published yesterday show that the advance movement on ZOLLICOFFER had at last fairly commenced there also. On Wednesday Gen. SCHOEPF with all his force, some ten thousand men, marched out to attack the skulking rebels. It would most likely be their policy to evade a battle and to retreat once more to the fastnesses of Cumberland Gap, beyond which it would be impossible for our troops to pursue them. But if the campaign in that quarter has been planned with any sort of skill, it should not be many days before the Gap rebels find another fire in their rear beside that of the loyal mountaineers of East Tennessee. As our Louisville correspondent yesterday said, nothing but military imbecility can now prevent Kentucky's early and entire release from the coils of the rattlesnake. Now that movements seem to have commenced in that quarter, every day's news from there will be looked for with the intensest interest.

The Herald as a Family Paper.

The *Herald* says that the TIMES "has fallen to puffing prodigiously, philosophically and piously those well-known institutions, the Broadway concert saloons." As a mere matter of fact, this statement is, of course, exactly the reverse of the truth. We have denounced these saloons as pests and disgusting nuisances, and called upon the City authorities to suppress them. If the *Herald*, however, means that our denunciation of them only calls public attention to them, and thus has the same effect as a puff, it may possibly be true. The *Herald* undoubtedly believes it, —else it would never denounce them, as it does occasionally in its editorial columns. Its object is to help them,—to bring them into notice,—to stimulate the curiosity of its readers, and induce them to visit these mysteriously wicked places,—these "well-known institutions" as the *Herald* styles them,—which make that paper their special organ, and rely upon its advertising columns, aided by an occasional editorial notice, for their support. We have not the slightest doubt that they find themselves abundantly repaid for the large sums of money which they thus pay the *Herald* for its support.

There is another branch of business, not unlike this in character, which the *Herald* prosecutes with great assiduity and success. It has become the recognized pimp and pander for the houses of ill-fame in the City,—the medium through which their agents catch the attention of fresh victims, and inveigle them into those "interviews" which seem so innocent at the outset, but which end so surely in ruin. It has frequently called attention editorially to its column of *Personals*, as of special and mysterious interest,—as giving a vivid picture of life and society in this charming, wicked, fascinating Metropolis. The following are specimens of the notices with which that column is filled day after day:

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO SAT OPPOSITE THE gentleman, on his friend's knee, in a Bleecker street stage, Friday night, and who got out at Hammond street and resides in Jane street, *will allow the said gentleman to make her acquaintance*, she will find him a friend for life, and as honorable a one as she ever knew. If agreeable, will she bow when we next meet, or address ——.

WILL THE LADY THAT RODE UP IN A FOURTH avenue car on Sunday afternoon, and sat in the corner, dressed in a black silk dress, broche shawl, wish to make the acquaintance of a gentleman who sat in the opposite corner, and who got out at Fourteenth street? She can address ——.

IF THE YOUNG LADY DRESSED IN BLACK SILK dress, heavy black cloak, black velvet hat, walking with young lady wearing stone colored dress, also with gentlemen, and who particularly recognized a gentleman corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, who afterwards passed at New York Hotel and there stopped, would favor the said gentleman with an acquaintance, address ——, stating when and where.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO WALKED UP BROADWAY to Thirty-first-street, with a young lady with a dark hat trimmed with red flowers, and a brown cloak, and who afterwards met her on Sixth avenue, has not forgotten his pleasant companion. Will she favor him with a better acquaintance, if she thinks well of his first effort? Address ——, Herald office.

IF THE LADY WHO GOT INTO A TWENTY-THIRD street stage yesterday afternoon about 2 or 3 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Seventh or Eighth streets and Broadway, and who got out just before coming to Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, would desire to make the acquaintance of the gentleman who requested her to look at the Personals in to-day's Herald, it would be a mutual pleasure, and she is requested to address ——, Herald office, appointing an interview for Thursday.

26TH STREET.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday, rode up in a Sixth avenue car, got out at Twenty-sixth street, and went through to a druggist's in Fourth avenue, and who was subsequently joined by the gentleman who followed her, please say where a note can reach her?

THE LADY WHO CROSSED THE FERRY YESterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, from Jersey City, wearing a black plush bonnet, trimmed with a green and black feather; brown cloth basque, plaid black silk dress, trimmed with two rows of red velvet ribbon; carrying a mink muff in her hand, allow the gentleman who sat almost opposite to her in a Broadway and Fourth avenue stage, and then passed her again on the sidewalk on Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the pleasure of her acquaintance. If so, address, &c.

ONE OF THE TWO LADIES WHO GOT INTO A Madison avenue stage, corner of Broadway and Houston street, on Monday evening, about eight o'clock, dressed in a white and dark fur cape and muff, and got out at Twenty-seventh street, will hear of something to her advantage by sending her address to, &c.

THE YOUNG LADY WITH THE RED BONNET trimming, who, in company with another lady, rode down the Bowery in a Third avenue car on Monday, Nov. 25, about half-past three o'clock, holding an open book in her hand, and got out at the corner of Catharine street, her companion having previously left, can (if she desires) procure the young man who sat nearly opposite her for a husband. Address, &c.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO CROSSED THE Bowery and went through Broome street (east), yesterday morning—the same who had so much trouble in keeping her dress from the mud—please send her address to ——, stating where an interview may be had.
WHITE HANDKERCHIEF.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, at about four o'clock, took a Sixth avenue small car at the corner of Varick and Watts streets, and left it at the corner of Waverley place, and wore a black and white check dress, trimmed in front and below with black silk, edged with crimson, fur cape and muff and black bonnet with green velvet behind, desires to become acquainted with one who admires her very much, she will please address a few lines to, &c.

MADISON AVENUE STAGE.—IF THE LADY WHO on yesterday (Wednesday) passed up Broadway in a Madison avenue stage, and bowed to the gentleman coming through East Bleecker street toward Broadway, would address a note to ——, appointing an interview, she would very much oblige the same.

THANKSGIVING DAY EVENING.—IF THE LADY who was at Bryant's last Thursday evening, in company with another lady and gentleman, would like to make the acquaintance of the gentleman who stood near her a part of the evening, and borrowed a programme, and on coming out mentioned "Personals," "Herald," "Saturday," &c., she can do so, and will confer a favor on the gentleman, by addressing, &c.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WITH A GLOVE ON the right hand and diamond ring on the left, who wore a black and white check shawl, and who was seated next to a young gentleman at Bryant's Minstrels, on Monday night, Dec. 2, please address ——.

491.—IF THE TALLEST OF THE TWO LADIES who recognized the gentleman on Third avenue cars on Sunday morning, near 12 o'clock, and who stopped near Thirty-fifth street, wishes to make his acquaintance, she will please address ——, stating place for an interview.

IF THE AUBURN HAIRED LADY WITH BLUE dress, who got out of a Bleecker street stage corner of Bleecker street and Broadway, on Monday morning, in company with another lady, would like to meet the gentleman who sat opposite reading the Herald, she can do so by addressing a note to, &c.

IF THE LADY WHO, LAST EVENING, RODE down town in a Fifth avenue stage to Fulton ferry, wearing hat with black velvet crown and white front, cloth cloak, with sprig, will favor the gentleman who got in at Fifth Avenue Hotel about five o'clock, and rode down to ferry and [illegible] the lady [illegible], with her acquaintance, please address ——, stating when and where.

ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER [illegible], AT WINTER Garden, if the young lady who was in company with a gentleman on the left of the dress circle of the theatre, and asked the gentleman (who was seated next to her) for a programme, and made the agreeable acquaintance, will address a note to ——, stating where an interview may be had, she will oblige an admirer.

THE LADY WHO WAS SEEN WALKING UP THE Bloomingdale Road, between 3 and 4 P. M., [illegible] (Sunday,) as far as 101st-street, and returned with a little boy, will oblige the person she observed behind her by addressing a note to ——, stating where an interview may be had.

PERSONAL.—IF THE YOUNG LADY IN A BLACK silk dress, black bonnet and steel mixed cloak, with hood, who, in company with another lady, passed up Fourteenth street on Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, is willing to form the acquaintance of the gentleman she saw leaning against a tree at the corner of University-place, and whom, when alone, she met an hour afterwards in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, she can address ——, stating when and where an interview may be had, or to what address a letter may be sent with a view to a better acquaintance. Communications cordially welcomed and held sacredly confidential.
MEMPHIS.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RODE DOWN IN a Fourth avenue and South ferry stage yesterday morning, Thanksgiving day, from 9 to 9½ o'clock, would be pleased to make the acquaintance of the young lady who sat opposite, carrying a small bundle, "from Le Boutillier Bros.," in her hand, and to whom he bowed as he stepped out in Broadway, corner of Wall street. If agreeable to her, she will please address a note to, &c.

We might fill column after column with similar invitations to young ladies, met casually in public vehicles or in the streets, to grant secret interviews to gentlemen who have been fascinated by their beauty and their charms. They constitute a leading feature of the *Herald*, and make up a very considerable share of that enormous advertising patronage of which it is always boasting. These "gentlemen" who thus seek the acquaintance of young ladies through the *Herald's* columns, are of course the soul of honor:—they are prompted solely by the loftiest and most honorable intentions;—tender-hearted susceptible souls, who have been suddenly smitten by the resistless fascinations of some young lady who had been out shopping, and who, as she glances at the *Herald* in the breakfast room next morning, sees herself thus flatteringly described and besought to permit her unknown, but possibly her rich, handsome, and highly connected admirer,—to make her acquaintance. Who knows how many domestic tragedies begin in just this way? Every man who stops to think of the matter at all, knows perfectly well that these notices are simply traps laid by gamblers, debauchees, profligate vagabonds who hang upon the outskirts of society, to invade social and family circles from which they would be excluded like so many vipers, but to which they have ready access through these queer, spicy, mysterious Personals of the *Herald*. When a pander goes into the streets to hunt up victims, he is thrust into a dungeon as a malefactor. When he carries on his trade, with tenfold audacity and success, through the columns of a newspaper, he becomes a miracle of enterprise!

This is probably all right. Society is too busy to draw nice distinctions. There is no time to look below the surface. Men having families have not time to think about what they read or where they go:—it is all they can do to get them clothes, and teach them music and manners, and be on the lookout for a good match. These are the main things—minor matters must take care of themselves. They may wonder now and then that their daughters turn so promptly to the Personals in the *Herald*;—and may miss them for an hour or two during the day. But these are trifles—it will not do to be too particular; and, after all, it is not surprising that young people should like a *spicy* paper.

THE RAM ON ITS LAST LEGS.—We recently chronicled the fact that HOLLINS' ram had gone "*through* Memphis." The ubiquitous marine Proteus now turns up at the scene of its old exploit, near the mouth of the Mississippi, the very place where erst it broke its nose. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing of an engagement which took place there on the 12th instant, says: "HOLLINS' Turtle or ram was disabled, and the *Massachusetts* made up the stream to capture her, *but found her deserted, aground and going to pieces*." As we have heard nothing of this pretended engagement, we sincerely hope the whole story is a mistake. It would pain us extremely to think that the "ram" should vanish from the world of being; and the thought of it "deserted, aground and going to pieces," would haunt our midnight vision. We have had so much genuine fun out of this marine monster, that in losing it we should lose the one comic element in the war. The country will hold HOLLINS to a severe account if, in allowing aught of harm to reach it, he dry up forever the source of many a side-shaking joke. *Evehis Cæsarem*, said the Roman Emperor to the bark that bore him: so the Falstaffian Commodore, *Evehis Hollins*—you bear HOLLINS, and in doing so you bear that in which the whole nation has an interest. We shall hold HOLLINS severely responsible for any damage that may befall the "ram."

TEXAS AND SECESSION—INTERESTING ADDRESS FROM MR. CHARLES ANDERSON.—We hear such accounts of the character and eloquence of Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, that we feel sure that the lecture he is to deliver this evening at the Cooper Institute will be something notably worth hearing. It will be remembered that Mr. ANDERSON but lately escaped from imprisonment in Texas, where, faithful among the faithless, he was held in duress for his truth and loyalty to the Union. The narrative of his escape, even in the brief outline in which it appeared at the time in the public prints, was among the most moving and romantic episodes of the war. He will to-night give his personal experience in full, and his inside views of secession in Texas will be both attractive and instructive.

The Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until the 1st of January, and rendered their decisions for the year. In the people *ex rel.* HACKLEY *vs.* KELLEY, in the matter of ANDREW J. HACKLEY, judgment was affirmed. At the next meeting of the Court, Judge WRIGHT and four Judges of the Supreme Court, from the odd Districts, take their seats.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG was rearrested this afternoon, on a bench warrant, issued by District-Attorney SHAFER, and is now in jail. Her counsel, W. G. HADLEY, Esq., will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as the papers can be prepared.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

CHARLOTTESTOWN, P. E. I., Thursday, Dec. 19,
Via PICTOU, N. S., Friday, Dec. 20.

The submarine cable across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward's Island with the Continent, and belonging to the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is again broken, and it is believed cannot be repaired.

THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

How they Employ their Time—Utility of Jack-knives—The Prisoner's Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The release of Dr. S. HAGADORN, of Bath, N. Y., who has been detained in this city since the memorable battle of the 21st of July, has caused joy to all who were aware of the unlucky circumstances, (arising from a father's natural solicitude for a son's welfare,) by which he became involved in the confused scenes and unfortunate consequences of the day. His return affords a long wished for opportunity to send letters. I embrace it to write a line or two which may be interesting to your readers.

Your editorials which we have from time to time [illegible]—thanks to the Richmond papers—have given us great satisfaction. In your sheet the prisoners recognize a firm, unwavering friend. You have steadfastly, so far as we know, advocated measures which, if adopted, would insure an honorable release—intentions on your part that we shall not forget.

We do not suppose that in the Government's consideration we weigh more than "The drop in the bucket," or that we are a great source of public anxiety; but it is a melancholy satisfaction to know that at least ten thousand relatives and many more friends take pleasure in tidings of the well-being of Richmond prisoners. Aye, in their minds the recital of the minute particulars of daily prison life has an interest only to be appreciated by those who have dear friends in similar circumstances.

Since the commencement of the war, and up to the 2d of the present month, 2,685 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. Several battalions have been sent southward, and some released, leaving 1,711 in the prisons who answered roll-call on Saturday, the date mentioned. One hundred and fifty have been sent to Columbia, S. C., and it is not improbable that more will follow. In case an exchange were ordered, in accordance with the usages of war, the majority would be retained here as the most convenient point to Fortress Monroe.

Could you but see our jovial sports—the means by which we contrive to be comparatively comfortable, you would not think but that you were witnessing the frivolities of a few hundred men who had voluntarily, (closing your eyes on the guard,) shut themselves in a building to enjoy to the full each other's society, and to prove to the world that the universal Yankee nation can't be prevented from enjoying its usual employments even under circumstances the most disadvantageous. Never was the truth of the old saying, "Put two Yankees and a jack-knife in a vacant room," &c., more completely verified than in our case. Jack-knives are all-powerful. It is not unusual to find a prisoner supplied with chair, table, bunk, chest and pipe, all curiously carved from lumber which from time to time we have laid violent hands on. We abound in rings made from bone extracted from rations; a little burnt crust and water makes excellent coffee when boiled on a home-made stove; out of the loose tobacco leaves and scraps we manufacture cigars, cigarettes, and even chewing-tobacco, by aid of the presses which we have taught ourselves to use. Pieces of sheet-iron, tin and nails afford material for cooking utensils, gimlets, saws, case-knives, forks, spoons, &c., all of which are models (rough though they may be) of articles of every variety for systematic housekeeping.

Foremost in the list of means by which we regulate our domestic concerns, is "The Court," of which the following is explanatory:

U. S. PRISONERS' COURT, DISTRICT OF RICHMOND.—Notice is hereby given that the first term of the abovementioned Court will be held in Richmond aforesaid, at Prison No. 2, fourth floor, on — —, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the trial of all offenders against decency, law and order, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided. All persons having complaints to submit to the said Court for adjudication, will make the same to — —, District-Attorney, on or before the day aforesaid, at 9 o'cock A. M.

Per order of Hon. — —, Chief Justice.

— —, Clerk.

The Court-room is decorated as imposingly as blankets will admit. The Judges, Presiding and Associate, clad in judicial ermine of red and gray blanket, look down from elevated positions on grub tables, upon the District-Attorney and Clerk, situated at a green-covered desk in front, pouring over indictments, &c. The Sheriffs, selected for muscularity, [illegible] with wooden staves; the jury, impartially selected, are sworn in upon a copy of "the Episcopal Canons," while competent attorneys for the prisoner at the bar, (a poor wretch who has been so unfortunate as to filch a ration or to evince too much *animal life* and filth,) strive ably "to make the worse appear the better side." Even to the execution of the sentence, the whole is conducted with all the solemnity—yes, and a little of the forensic eloquence of a genuine Court of the Commonwealth. The Courts have had a salutary effect, as offenders against the law (there will be few among so many men) are not numerous.

Still another means of amusement and instruction is "The Prisoner's of War Dramatic Association." The entertainments given are highly creditable, and would put to the blush many performances aided by properties, music and stage effect, of which prisoners are not possessed. In fact, we only exemplify the fact that a Yankee acknowledges no insurmountable obstacle to self-amusement. It is impossible to place him in a position where he will not develop traits by which he can profit himself and others.

All are pretty well satisfied of the fact that release can only be effected by act of Congress recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent. From the time when I found myself in this city, a prisoner of war, to the present, I have entertained no idea of freedom by a concession of the powers here, who are determined to have a recognition as belligerents, in order to secure a war waged in accordance with the rule of nations *in cases of like magnitude*. Else, why detain prisoners at all? Our Government, "ostrich-like," as Mr. DUKE calls it, must come to this sooner or later. The people have already arrived at this conclusion; and what is Government save the expressed will of the people? Does a recognition as a belligerent involve a recognition as a political power? Assuredly history answers this question, inasmuch as our independence was not achieved for years after the parent country had taken the step in question. Perhaps, as prisoners, isolated from news of the world outside of our prison, seeing but one side, and that from an interested point of view, we are not qualified to discuss this matter, but we hope our friends at home will not ascribe an unpatriotic motive to a judgment based on what evidence we have, which we are fully aware will have about the same effect as "a dog barking at the moon."

The authorities have furnished us with straw beds, which are a great consolation to many who were unprovided with warm blankets and clothing.

JAMES GILLETTE,
New-York 71st Regiment, Prisoner of War.

THE CONDITION OF OUR PRISONERS.

From the New-York Times, Dec. 20.

They state that our prisoners at Richmond, numbering about 1,500, are suffering greatly for the want of clothing. Many are in rags, and some half naked. On cold nights many are compelled to walk all night, and get their rest in the daytime. The prisoners of the Massachusetts Twentieth and the Michigan men had received the clothing sent them, and were comfortable. Their rations consist of bread and salt beef twice a day.

Donations of serviceable Winter clothing for the suffering prisoners of war at Richmond will be received by the undersigned, and properly forwarded, *vià* Fortress Monroe—pantaloons, coats, vests, overcoats, blankets, socks and under-clothing.

Many gentlemen have some of these articles which they can readily spare without inconvenience to themselves, and greatly relieve the pressing necessities of our captive soldiers, who are far from home and friends, without clothes, or the money to procure them.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.
FRED. M. JONES, No. 54 Walker-st.

LETTER FROM COL. COCORAN.

HOW THE NATIONAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED BY THE REBELS.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND: After all the privation and insults to which we have been subjected since prisoners of war, and when the worst passions ought to be satisfied, we find that we have yet another and the worst ordeal to pass through. We are in the common jail—having been taken from Castle Pinckney on the 31st ult.—on an equal footing with the most depraved classes, and locked up at night like felons. But I seem to have momentarily forgotten that I am condemned. I have been selected, with three captains and ten lieutenants, to be executed as soon as it may be ascertained that SMITH, at Philadelphia, has suffered, and an order has this day been published to put us in separate cells. But if they imagine that their cruelty or inhumanity can make me falter, or, under the circumstances, have any terrors for me, they are sadly mistaken.

The opportunity to accomplish the object for which I held life most sacred not having arrived—that of aiding to free my native land from the galling yoke of oppression under which she has been suffering for centuries—there could possibly be no other causes for which I could be more content to freely offer up my life, as in the endeavor to maintain the glorious flag which has afforded a home and protection to me and my oppressed countrymen. It was with the most perfect willingness to do this I left New-York, watched for the approach of its enemies at Fort Corcoran marched to and met them at Manassas; but fortune did not crown us with success. I made my last stand around that flag, with very, very few indeed, where from necessity we were forced to surrender.

I hope and trust that my wife, and all my dear friends, will as cheerfully submit to the necessity of my case as I do myself, and assure all that never in my life have I felt in better health or spirits.

I have much to say to you, but do not deem it expedient at this time. In the event of my execution I shall endeavor to have a private letter left to be delivered to you. I must, however, state in justice to the manly hearts that beat in the breasts of the rank and file of our prisoners that some means should, if practicable, be adopted to have them exchanged; for no tongue can tell, pen describe, nor imagination conceive, what those poor fellows have suffered during the last sixteen weeks. At the time of the arrest they were all without a change of under-garments, without blankets and, in many cases, coats, as such articles, on account of the extreme heat, were either left behind or thrown off while on the march. They were also without money, except a few, who were soon spared the trouble of carrying it. The almost invariable salutation received was "You d—d Yankee, &c., &c., what have you got?" and, suiting the action to the word, would dexterously, and with that adaptation which practice alone can give, turn the contents of the prisoner's pockets into his own. There were some who were fortunate enough to fall into the hands of better-disposed persons, but they were few. For ten weeks in Richmond they slept on the bare boards. They are now very ragged, indeed, and many are without shoes. They are served with two-third (nominal) army rations. Our poor wounded who happened to be left from necessity on the battle-field, what has become of them? Where are they? Alas, only Him who knows all things can answer.

Capt. McIVOR (after my departure from Richmond) was accused of being the chief of a conspiracy among the prisoners; he was, therefore, confined in the city jail and finally sent to New-Orleans. I had $50 sent to him and the privates a few days since. Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON I have not heard from since I left. Lieut. CONNOLLY is here with me, also one of my regiment named OWENS, whom they permitted to accompany me.

I have seen a report put in circulation that I had been handcuffed while at Richmond, but I assure you I have not had that honor, although I have been the recipient of a good many others. If I had promised not to take up arms after my release, I am well satisfied I would precede even some of the earliest arrivals in New-York to exhibit my parole of honor, if it could be called such. I warn all friends of our good cause to be careful what accounts they give credence to. We are led to believe that one fellow here has sold his country for a poor consideration, and has sent letters for publication with statements that are not reliable. The Zouaves will take care of him if he returns.

I have written so many letters to you and Mrs. CORCORAN—some of which, I have reason to believe, never reached their destination—I am at a loss to know what may be interesting under the circumstances, and I dislike repetition. I received only two of yours, although it appears from the last that you have written several. The Right Rev. Bishop LYNCH, of this city, has been very kind and attentive since our arrival. He has kindly advanced me some money, and showed other generous marks of Christian benevolence. A gentleman named —— has furnished a shirt for each officer and private in this place. I prefer it to Richmond. Convey to Mrs. CORCORAN, Mrs. HEANEY and Mr. KANE, my love, and to all friends the expression of my sincere friendship, and believe me, dear Captain, your most sincere friend,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

MY DEAR FRIEND CAPT. KIRKER: I have copied this sheet since the Colonel has been removed from me. He was, at noon to-day, taken and placed in one of the criminal's cells, under lock and key. I asked permission to accompany him and remain with him, but was refused. I am even afraid I will not be allowed to see him. My dear Captain, how I miss him; we were always together since our arrest, and you know or can feel our attachment, and what it is to be separated. I am afraid his constitution is not calculated to undergo such harsh treatment; but he thinks he can stand anything. May God protect him; he is one of the few of a really patriotic race.

E. CONNOLLY.

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Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description,
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Men's Furnishing Goods.—A fine assortment of all kinds. McLelland Scarfs, a beautiful article for dress; new styles Neck-ties, white ringwood Gloves, Paris make; fine shirts for parties and New-Year calls, at GEO. M. TRACEY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Merry Christmas is Coming—And if the ladies wish beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, with ladies', boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LESLEY—STEVENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. ALEXANDER McPHERSON LESLEY, of this City, to Miss MARY STEVENSON, daughter of the late Dr. M. Stevenson, of Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y.

COLE—COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at the house of the bride, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, GEO. W. COLE to ANNA P., eldest daughter of E. F. COOK, Esq., all of this City.

ORMSBEE—CHILD.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, ALLEN IVES ORMSBEE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to FANNY A. CHILD, of the former city.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 5 P. M., CATHERINE, wife of Washington Thomas, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 434 Grand-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The interment will take place from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, the 22d, at 12½ P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, SAMUEL J. CLARK, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother-in-law, A. Demarest, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 179 East 50th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH FOWLER, widow of Wm. Fowler, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral at 12½ o'clock, on Saturday, Dec. 21, from her late residence, No. 16 Orchard st.

SLATER.—In South Brooklyn, at No. 37 Summit-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 20, GEORGE GRAVES, infant son of the late George and Henrietta Slater, aged 5 months and 14 days.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, LOUISA OVINGTON, only child of Charles F. and Julia A. Ketcham, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 168 Livingston-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFITH.—In Brooklyn, on the night of Thursday, Dec. 19, JOHN GRIFFITH, a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaac Reckhow, No. 94 President-st., on Saturday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.

☞ Armagh papers please copy.

CLAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, ELIZABETH ARTHUR, widow of the late William Clapp, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 7th day, (Saturday,) 21st inst. The New-Haven train will leave the dépôt (4th-av., corner of 27th-st.,) at 12½ P. M., for Rye, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

SQUIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, Miss HETTY SQUIRE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Charles Squire, No. 134 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BUSH.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, LIZZIE ANNA, daughter of John O. and Abby A. Bush, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, in South 6th-st., between Erie-st. and Jersey-avenue, this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

HORTON.—In White Plains, on Friday, Dec. 20, LORETTA, widow of John Horton, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Elisha Horton, at White Plains, on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars will leave 26th-st. Station at 10½ o'clock, returning in the afternoon.

FERRIS.—At Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 16, ALBERT FERRIS, in the 51th year of his age, the brother of Rev. Dr. Ferris, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 655.—Dec. 20, 1861.
55, 47, 69, 36, 11, 30, 78, 14, 48, 64, 67, 65, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 656.—Dec. 20, 1861.
23, 40, 10, 26, 18, 48, 63, 74, 11, 12, 37, 69.

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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.

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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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To the German Republican Ward Clubs of the City and County of New-York:

All the Ward Clubs are requested to complete their elections, in accordance with their respective by-laws, of three Delegates and three Alternates from each, to represent them in the Central German Republican Committee for the year 1862, on or before the 9th day of January next. The Central Committee will hold its first regular meeting for the ensuing year, at 8 P. M., on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, in the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, when all delegates will please present themselves with regularly certified credentials.

ANDREAS WILLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee.
C. J. STEINHEIMER, } Secretaries G. R. C. C.
HENRY RICHARD, }
F. MALIGNON, Chairman Executive Com.
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXL.] CONTENTS. [JAN., 1862.

THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND. By BAYARD TAYLOR.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Streitberg—Franconian Peasant-Women—Castle of Gössweinstein—View in Tüchersfeld—Rock near Rabenstein—Where Jean Paul Wrote—Frau Rollwenzel—Impedimenta—The Tempest—Klinger's Grotto—Thus Far, and no Farther—The Haberstein.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By BENSON J. LOSSING.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Shannon taking the Chesapeake into Halifax—Esek Hopkins—Joshua Barney—Richard Dale—Truxtun's Medal—Edward Preble—Naval Monument at Annapolis—A Torpedo—Gun-Boats—Lynn Haven Bay—John Rodgers—Isaac Hull—Jacob Jones—A Wasp on a Frolic—William Bainbridge—James Lawrence—The Chesapeake and Shannon—Sir Philip Broke—Lawrence's Monument—Graves of Burrows and Blyth—Put-in-Bay—Isaac Chauncey—Oliver H. Perry—Sir James Yeo—Cumberland Head—Thomas Macdonough—Downie's Grave—Johnston Blakeley—Stephen Decatur—The Constitution—Algiers—Decatur's Monument.

FROST.
THE ZOU-ZOU.
PENNY DEXTER.
MY BRYER WOOD PIPE AND WHAT IT COST ME.
CASTLE PINCKNEY: 1861.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XXXIII. The Angel of Light.
CHAPTER XXXIV. Mr. Furnival looks for Assistance.
CHAPTER XXXV. Love was still the Lord of all.
CHAPTER XXXVI. What the Young Men thought about it.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Felix Writes—Mary's Letter.
MEHETABEL WESLEY. By J. B. HAGANY.
UNDER GREEN LEAVES.
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXV. Infandi Dolores.
CHAPTER XXVI. Contains a Tug of War.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Coming to Grief.—Greek meets Greek.—Comfort in Grief.
COURTSHIP BY CHARACTER.
HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—With eight illustrations.
THE ROMANCE OF MISS SMITH'S BONNET.—With sixteen illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Evening Dress.—Walking Robe.

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MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

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CHRISTMAS FLAGS, NEW YEAR FLAGS,
For Decorating Christmas Trees,
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

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EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
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LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH this sum in cash, wishes to form a connection with some reliable party or established house in the wholesale business; he will bring, in addition to his cash capital, eight years' business experience, an extensive mercantile acquaintance in this City and throughout the United States, and an established character for energy, enterprise and probity. All communications strictly confidential; references exchanged. Address till Dec. 25, with real name and business, UNION, Box 179 *Times* Office.

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SOAP FOR THE SOLDIERS,
1776—1861.

At Valley Forge in '76
The soldiers had no soap,
But now within the Union camps,
In suds they e'en can float,
For cheap and good, great seas of suds,
From PYLE'S O. K. flows,
Dealing to vermin, filth, disease,
The deadliest of blows.

Then honest Abe just come along
And spend the people's gold,
And all the soldiers in the camps
Will call you wise as bold!

PYLE'S O. K. Soap is the best in use for family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured corner of Washington and Franklin sts.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
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Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14th-st.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays; gentlemen's evening-class, Mondays and Thursdays at 7½ P. M. Private lessons and schools attended.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
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Basement.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. A statement of what the Society has done in the last few months will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, and others.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER Pastors and members of this Church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861, 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. SANFORD WASHBURN, of the Troy Conference.
PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD, } Committee.
JOHN MILEY,

PATRIOTIC CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—The Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath School (between Rivington and Delancey-sts.) will hold their Christmas Anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1861. Some original pieces have been written expressly for the occasion by Miss Frances S. Crosby, the blind poetess. Solos, duets and choruses by members of the School. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of his course of sermons on the *Advent*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the third of his course of sermons on *The Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with this church will be held TO-MORROW, 22d inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. TOMPSON, D. D. Addresses at 2 P. M. by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and others. Addresses in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., C. C. NORTH, Esq., and other interesting speakers.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. H. BOOLE, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse, *The Moral Crisis of the Nation*. Chaplain BOOLE's was the regiment that brought off the scow load of seventy contrabands from Mathias Point. He will relate, in the evening, many interesting war and Slavery incidents.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE REMINDED THAT divine service will be held in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In June last, the afternoon service was changed at the instance of the Board of Trustees, to the evening, but from some undefined cause, the church does not progress. The Pastor, (Rev. W. FERRIE, A. M.,) is deemed dauntless and eloquent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in his church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING will deliver the fourth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Peerless Mission of Jesus Christ*. The "Old Folks" will sing in this church NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach at the usual hours, on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22. Subject—Morning, *The Christian Church in Pergamos*. Evening, the second of a series of discourses on Christianity and Civil Government—subject: *Christ's Respect for the Civil Power*.

THE CHURCH HUMORIST, AN EVENING WITH SIDNEY SMITH!—A Lecture by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, in the Methodist Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Tickets 25 cents. Music at 7½ o'clock on the Alexandre Organ by C. Hatch Smith. Organ from E. Fabrequette's, No. 203 Broadway.

THE LORD IS COMING.—THE WORD OF prophecy, fulfilling in present events, proves incontestibly the speedy appearing of Christ. His herald and messenger (Elias) will preach on this mighty theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Grand,) will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. JOHN A. BRIGGS, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and others. Singing by the children. Its friends and the public are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-School of the M. E. Church, in 37th-st., will be celebrated in said church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Report will be read, rewards distributed, and addresses made by Rev. A. COOKMAN and R. DISOSWAY, Esq.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev WM. GOULD, of Syracuse, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, at 7 o'clock P. M. The new church will be dedicated to the service of God, one week from to-morrow, Dec. 29. Further notice next Saturday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3. Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND. Text for the afternoon: *It shall be well with the Righteous*. The public invited. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH—Rev., xix., 6.—GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sermon in the Evening will be from the above quoted text. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

IN BROADWAY HALL, CORNER OF 47TH-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN will preach to young ladies. All invited. On MONDAY, at 8 P. M., in the same Hall, a GRAND CONCERT, by the Graduates of the Blind Institute. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, Leader.

AIDS TO THE RIGHT.—THE FIRST OF A series of sermons to the young, under this general title, will be given at the Twentieth-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Subject, *Aims; Or, Plan of Life*. Services at 3; sermon in the MORNING, at 10½.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE FOURTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of the series of sermons before the Association will be delivered in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The early battle of life*.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D.D., may be expected to preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

THE FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH Benevolent Society will be continued through TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 21, and MONDAY and TUESDAY before Christmas, at the School-room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Come and buy.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., formerly Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Great Britain, her Policy toward the United States, Past and Present*.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts; services at 10½ A. M; 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT WILL BE CONsidered at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. MORGAN, of Boston, Mass., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON.

JOHN-ST. FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York; Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A SELECT school or private residence, in Courtlandville, two miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, a large two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, modern finished, with carriage-house and half acre of ground. Possession immediately. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, Peekskill, or of E. GROSS, 79th-st. and 1st-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 21 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

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GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF THE Artists' Fund Society will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. Catalogue of pictures, &c., to be sold, now on exhibition free. A Hard Task, J. D. Barrow; Morning, from Lenox, Mass., J. Williamson; In the Door-way, J. H. Cafferty; Lake Lucerne, S. Colman, Jr.; The First Step, J. G. Brown; In the Franconia Hills, New-Hampshire, T. A. Richards; The Parting Day, *vide* The Deserted Village, D. M. Carter; An American Lake, S. R. Gifford; A Reverie, E. Leutze; On the Seine, near Bougival, S. Colman, Jr.; The Three Friends, Thos. Hicks; Landscape, David Johnson; Reading the News, C. F. Blauvelt; Landscape Composition, A. B. Durand; The Letter-Carrier, C. F. Blauvelt; An English Home, J. M. Falconer; The Wood's Road, A. W. Warren; A Pastoral, F. B. Chapman; Millpond on the Ramopo, N. Y., C. C. Griswold; Sleeping Infant, C. G. Thompson; The Playmates, H. A. Loop; The Catskills, from Columbia Co., N. Y., J. B. Bristol; "Out of Work, and Nothing to Do," F. W. Edmonds; A View of Snaggy Mountain, Va., W. L. Sontag; The Waterfall, J. S. Jameson; "Pretty Polly," Louis Lang; A Glimpse of the Catskills, J. W. Casilear; Don Raphael, *vide* Gil Blas, J. H. Cafferty; A Study from Nature, Thomas Hicks; Twilight on Beverly Beach, J. A. Suydam; Brook Scene—Sundown, L. R. Mignot; Mountain Gorge, J. W. Casilear; "Playing big team," G. H. Boughton; An October Day, R. W. Hubbard; Grapes—Study from Nature, J. Williamson; Kaaterskill Lake—Early Morning, W. Whittredge; Landscape—Sunset, R. Gignoux; Evening Shower, on the Hudson, near Dobbs' Ferry, W. Whittredge; The Head of the Lake, R. W. Hubbard; Chocura, D. Huntington; The Trappers' Camp—Rocky Mountains, A. Bierstadt; Landscape, J. F. Kensett; Long Island Sound—Evening, R. M. Staigg; A View on the Hudson, E. D. Nelson; Forest of Fontainbleau, H. A. Loop; The Spring of Life, E. Benson; "Shall I, or shall I not?" Alfred Jones; A Pleasant Chapter, E. Benson; The Bouquet at Parting, Louis Lang; Shawangunk Lake—Moonlight, S. R. Gifford; The Natural Bridge, Va., D. Johnson; Landscape, J. S. Jameson; The Day of Departure, W. J. Hennessy; House where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, J. M. Falconer; Landscape, Jerome Thompson; Near Coldstream—Hudson River, T. P. Rossiter; Shoshonee Village—Among the Cotton wood, A. Bierstadt; Landscape with Cattle, Eliza Greatorex; Bust of Henry Clay—Marble, Charles Muller; War News, G. G. Fish; Landscape, Jerome Thompson; Meditation, Wm. Morgan; A Pastoral—Landscape, T. P. Rossiter; An Interior, with figures, W. Morgan; Children Hunting Rock Pigeons' Eggs, A. W. Warren; Hemlock Island, Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., J. D. Barrow; A Study made in Blue Ridge, Va., W. L. Sontag; Spring Time, W. Morgan; The Red Riding Hood, J. Carlin; The Cliff from Newport Beach, R. M. Staigg; A Mountain Clove, C. H. Moore; Infancy—Marble, C. Muller; Landscape, H. Carmiencke; Ideal Head in Crayon, V. Colyer; Child in Crayon, V. Colyer; Scene at St. Augustine, Fla., J. B. Bristol; Marine, J. Hamilton; Study for a Water Nymph, C. G. Tompson; Flying Cupid, S. S. Osgood; —, R. M. Staigg.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paintings and other works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:
E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmonds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, T. P. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoux, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, J. B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, E. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, V. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Huntington, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Barron, F. B. Chapman, C. G. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jameson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fish, C. H. Moore, J. B. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kenset, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, J. Williamson, C. F. Blauvelt, D. M. Carter, T. A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, H. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Eliza Greatorex, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmiencke, J. Hamilton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, wagons and harness.

Sorrel English cob horse, 15½ hands high, about 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; has carried a lady.

A black horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness and under saddle. Also a single harness in good order.

Wagon—A single seat wagon. A single set harness but little used, made by Gibson, cost $60; also an extra set of single do.

A single cutter sleigh, pole and shafts, in fine order, very stylish.

Also a large brown horse, 16 hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in harness; an admirable horse for a coupé; cost $450.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Rifle, Pistol, Clothing, Dresses, &c., seized for debt. To be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also, a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun—extra leather case to each. Also, a fine trout rod and reel. All are nearly new and made to order. Also, four trunks, containing ladies' and gents' valuable wearing apparel, laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic works, &c., to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day.
At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., trade sale of wines, brandies, olive oils, whiskys, rum, porter, Scotch ale, cordials and 100,000 cigars, without reserve, consisting of one puncheon Scotch and one puncheon Irish Whisky, four puncheons Jamaica Rum, two quarter-casks port wine, one quarter and two one-eighth brandy, three barrels old bourbon whisky, two quarter-casks sherry, two pipes gin, forty dozen brown stout porter, twenty do. Scotch ale, fifty cases cordials, olive oils &c.; 2,000 loose bottles sundries from shelves, 100,000 cigars, assorted samples, from Cook's, on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and Aubusson carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved oak buffet extension dining-table, ormolu clock and candelabras, rosewood easy chair, in plush, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood hall stands, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, elegant arm chairs, in reps, elegant chandeliers, sewing chairs, in worsted brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, rosewood English cottage harp-pattern piano, of beautiful tone.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills, consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 34 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH SILVER-PLATED ENGRAVED WAITERS, CASTERS, TEA SETS, ETC., FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC., to close a concern, by E. T. WILLS, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 15 Murray-st., consisting of over 200 rich engraved waiters, with raised heads of the most eminent public characters.

Also, fine gold watches, bracelets, etc., all warranted fine gold. Also, a large lot of fancy goods, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting in part of superb parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of various kinds, parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, centre, fancy and work tables, wardrobes, book-cases, lounges, chairs, &c., making an elegant stock to be positively sold for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, sofas, pier and other glasses, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths. Also, a large assortment of crockery, kitchenware, &c., which the sale will commence with.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey—two farms adjoining—most beautifully situated for country residences, on the west bank of the Passaic, containing about 20 acres each, situated about half way distant between the village of Passaic and City of Paterson. Also, two other country seats adjoining the above, containing about 20 acres each, elegantly located, commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. This property is on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible by cars several times through the day, and distant from the City about 15 miles. It must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

GOLD
WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES
NEW STYLES, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS,
At very low prices, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts.... 7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
For Holiday gifts, large size, handsomely engraved. 5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5, $5.
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts...... 4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts.. 15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts 4 50
Silver Plated
COFFEE URNS,
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.......$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
At No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

CLOAKS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
OFFERED AT RETAIL
at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
at
No. 447 BROADWAY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING.
NEW, LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK,
FOR MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
AT OAK HALL,
NOS. 84, 86 AND 88 FULTON-ST.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

LADIES DESIROUS OF EXAMINING AN elegant hoop skirt, to be worn by the President's lady at her next levee, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at McKENNEE'S Hoop-skirt and Dress-making Establishment, No. 200 6th-av., where it will be on exhibition for two or three days.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. USIER & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depôt No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

PIANOS, A FRENCH ORGAN, MELODEONS, Music Stools, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cutlery, Books, Paper, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Cigars, Safes, a small steam engine, &c., &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

A VERY FINE TONED AND FINISHED Piano for sale, for about half its original cost. It has all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass, and handsomely carved mouldings. It is fully warranted by best City makers. Call at No. 89 Henry-st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of those celebrated Fischer's Pianos—acknowledged the best Pianos in the world—with overstrung scale, patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WILL SELL UNtil February 1, their stock of new and second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash. Their Automatic Melodeon is also on exhibition at their warerooms, 487 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS, worth from $40 to $100, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE. Apply to FOWLERS, No. 22 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to care children; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and nurse; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Also, a young person as seamstress, plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st., 2d-floor, front room, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to the country; has high City recommendations. Call or address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 195 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED COLORED woman wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker of bread, pastry, &c.; is neat, tidy and obliging. Can be well recommended. Call at the Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, SOBER, middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook; understands pastry and baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 184 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who is an experienced cook, and excellent baker; should have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 41 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Can give the best of City reference. Address No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as good cook or laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with good references, desires a situation in city or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Inquire for MARY, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; understands good plain cooking, bread, &c.; no objection to the country; is neat and tidy in her kitchen; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 98 West 19th-st., second floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker, is neat in her kitchen, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; makes good bread; would go as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, in a private family, as general servant; is a good washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young English widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a small respectable family, or as an assistant to some lady where she can make herself generally useful. Address, for three days, Mrs. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and baking, or would take care of children and do a lady's washing; is kind; a quiet home and $6 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as family seamstress by a very competent person; can cut and fit children's dresses; a good embroideress and shirt-maker; would see to children; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork or plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts, second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a Protestant young woman with first-class reference; wants a situation in a private family either in this City or country. A note addressed to No. 116 East 16th-st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

TO FIRST-CLASS BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—A respectable, steady young woman, with two years' City reference in a first-class bakery, is desirous of obtaining a situation; she is fully competent to take charge of a store; she will be found an agreeable person. Apply at, or address, No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av, near 25th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line, Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COPYIST.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT in copying at her own house. Address MANUSCRIPT, Brooklyn Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTEStant German man desires a situation, in City or country, as coachman and groom; will be found a thorough groom and a good steady driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful; would go with an officer to Washington, if required; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN man, a situation as gardener; has had many years' experience in green-house, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out and improvement of new grounds; reference from his former employer. Address, for three days, M. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single German till the 1st of January, or later; landscaping, cultivation and propagation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables, well understood. Address M. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BECOME interested in the practice of a law office. He has been a practicing lawyer, but of late has withdrawn from business. Some valuable considerations, of a nature immediately connected with the legal profession, would be offered for this privilege. Address X. Y., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO NOTION AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman who has been connected with a ladies' fancy goods house for the last twelve years, desires an engagement with a notion house, or to take charge of the notion department of a dry goods store. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 524 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MAN who can control a good produce commission business, and has a large country acquaintance; such a person can find a desirable situation in a house with large cash facilities; salary to be in proportion to the trade brought to the house. None but those having the business need apply. Address Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A dry goods commission house. Favorable arrangements will be made with those whose who can influence desirable accounts of cotton or woolen goods, or of army goods. Address (confidential, if desired,) D. P. & C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer, (single man,) with undoubted reference. Apply at No. 283 5th-av., before 12 o'clock A. M.

TWO DENTISTS WANTED.—AN OPERATOR and a mechanical assistant. Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, what branch they excel, wages expected, how soon they could commence at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate [illegible] gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with [illegible] rooms and first-class board, (French style,) [illegible] West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible] changed. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, [illegible] 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious [illegible] moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN furnished rooms, with board, fire, gas, &c., in a first-class house, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG LAdies will find board in a private family by applying at No. 112 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 116 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant front rooms, neatly furnished, with full or partial board; situation delightful and only five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall sts. ferries. Apply at No. 27 Cranberry-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a large front room and bedroom connecting, with ample closet room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, (partial board for gentleman,) or to two gentlemen. Location very desirable and convenient to ferries. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address, with real name and reference, S. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO BACHELORS.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with partial board (dinner on Sunday) in a small private family of three adults; house owned by the advertiser; beautifully located; surrounded by a spacious garden; a few blocks from Hamilton ferry and one from the cars. Adress UNION, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NOS. 75 AND 77 EAST FOURTEENTH-st., next block west of the Academy of Music. A few good rooms for families or single persons, with full board. The house is first-class as to comfort and convenience, and just now newly furnished. A call is invited from those who wish permanent board. References exchanged.

TWO LADIES WISH BOARD, WHERE lessons on the piano-forte, by one of them, who is an experienced teacher of music, would be received in part payment for the board of one. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A brown-stone house, No. 33 Bowery, single and in suites. This establishment is well kept and furnished. Rents by the week or month, and in accordance with the times. Inquire of T. KENNY.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms may be secured with board in a private family at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall st. ferries, within five minutes of either ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, on Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse—a parlor and two bedrooms, well furnished—for which a fair price will be paid. Address L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON UNION-SQUARE, OR IN ITS neighborhood, a parlor and three bedrooms, on first or second floor, for four persons, servant included; private table required; answer immediately. Address "H. T.," Office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman in a strictly private family, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home; location not above 18th-st. Address, stating terms, R. L., Box No. 2,741 Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen or families without children.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN.—A FURnished room in a private family, No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

51 1-2 WEST 32D-ST., TWO DOORS from Broadway, a neatly furnished room to let to a single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. Apply soon.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN still be secured for the Winter at No. 1 Irving Place, corner of 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—A CHEMist, who has held important Professorships, and of late years an Examiner in the Patent Office, will engage as Professor or Teacher of Chemistry and allied Sciences, or to lecture thereupon. Has a good stock of apparatus. Testimonials from the very highest sources. Terms in accordance with the times. New-York or vicinity preferred. Address or call at the Richmond House, No. 116 Macdougal-st., Room No. 11.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat Building, open day and evening for instruction in Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c. Terms moderate, and success guaranteed to all, old and young. Private instruction given. Call for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
No. 336 Broadway, and No. 6 4th-av.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Broadway, Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Students from City or country receive three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and Arithmetic, or double-entry bookkeeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' writing, $2 for 20 lessons.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of respectability and refinement, a situation as governess in a family in the country, where she could have charge of young children, and instruct them in English and music; she would exert herself to the utmost of her ability to render herself agreeable and useful, and will give excellent references. Address BROWER, South Brooklyn Post-office, for ten days.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, with French and music, desires to obtain a situation as instructress in a family. A pleasant home more desirable than large remuneration. Address TEACHER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references given.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper and governess, or companion and housekeeper; or as a copyist; salary moderate. High references. Address or apply to E. O. H., Room No. 7 No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

A TEACHER POSSESSING THE HIGHEST qualifications and engaged in one of the leading schools in the City, wishes a pupil for an hour or two in the afternoon in English, French or classics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 60 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; if furnished, a part or the whole would be purchased. Address, stating lowest terms and situation, Box No. 138 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,149 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.

Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.

REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given, when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem*. The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice.
JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 96 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder,
Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, defendants, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON. }
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY-DECEMBER AND JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—LENGTH 150 FT., beam 22 ft., tonnage 175 ft. For further particulars inquire of E. BOOTMAN & SONS, No. 31 Corlears-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & Co., No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from and after this date.
ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

MILKMEN AND CATTLE OWNERS WHO desire to purchase brewer's grains, can make favorable arrangements by applying immediately to SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers, Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of
MESSRS. FOX AND LINGARD.
Treasurer.......................................Mr. G. C. Howard
ONLY GRAND MATINEE,
WITH
WILLIAM HANLON
IN HIS MARVELOUS ACT OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
Assisted by his two brothers, George and Alfred Hanlon,
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 21.
Doors open at 12½; performance commences at 1½ o'clock.
The G. L. Fox troupe of Pantomimists
Will appear in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE; OR, LE PETIT JEAN.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.......................................Mr. C. KOPPITZ
Tickets of admission.......................................Fifty Cents
Children half price.
Tickets may be purchased at the Academy of Music, Breusing's, Hall & Sons, and Firth & Pond's Music-store, Broadway, and at Sibell's, in Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.
Treasurer.......................................Mr. G. C. Howard
The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
With which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted by his two brothers GEORGE and ALFRED, has been received, it will be repeated on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
When the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
will also appear
in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE,
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. FOX.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Balcony	50 cents
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.	
Seats in the private boxes	75 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

Doors open 7½; the performance commences 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.......HENRY C. JARRETT.
General Business Director.......WM. F. BROUGH.
INAUGURATION
OF THE
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
BY THE
FINEST COMBINATION
OF
HISTRIONIC ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED TOGETHER.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 23 1861
Will be presented
SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY
OF
HAMLET.

Hamlet, (Prince of Denmark)	Mr. E. L. Davenport.
The Ghost	Mr. James W. Wallack, Jr.
Polonius	Mr. Mark Smith.
Grave Digger	Mr. Thomas Placide.
Laertes	Mr. J. H. Allen.
Gertrude, (Queen of Denmark)	Mrs. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr.
Ophelia	Mrs. Julia Bennett Barrow.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,
will be presented Sheridan's sparkling comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
WITH A
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS NEVER SURPASSED.
The stage direction will be under the exclusive control and immediate supervision of the distinguished American tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 25,
Shakspeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 26,
Bourcicault's splendid comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Secured seats in Parquette and Balcony	$1 00
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle	50
Family Circle	25

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
The first sale of secured seats will take place at Sibell's, Wall-st., N. Y., and at the Academy, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when seats can be secured for either night in advance.

UNION BAZAAR CONCERT,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, (du Pré aux Cleres,)	Hérold.
2. Ann Not Lyle	Scotch.
3. Fantasia, (souvenir du Théatre de Rouen,)	Josneau.
4. Vailance Polka	Ascher
5. Aria, (La Favorita,)	Donizetti.
6. Galop, (L'Esprit du Bal,)	Andre.
7. Barbette Waltz	Douard.
PART II.	
8. Gemma di Vergy	Verdi.
9. Yellow-haired Laddie	Scotch.
10. Aria, (Traviata,)	Verdi.
11. Amor Polka	Kuhner.
12. Duetto	Norma.
13. Fantasia, (Baritone Obligata,)	Grafulla.
14. Aria, (Donna del Lago,)	Rossini.

Conductor, C. S. GRAFULLA.
On MONDAY, the last evening of the Fair, Mr. R. J. WILLIS' celebrated NATIONAL ANTHEM will be sung by various Choirs.
Admission to Concert and Bazaar, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA.
On exhibition at
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'OGRE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
LE PETIT JEAN.
Doors open at 12—performance commences 1½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at six o'clock precisely.

Govs. Andrew, Massachusetts, Sprague, Rhode Island, Buckingham, Connecticut, Holbrook, Vermont, John G. Saxe and others, will be present. Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are expected. Tickets may had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.
L. B. WYMAN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
SAMUEL N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN W. QUINCY, CHAS. A. STETSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon. Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
WM. M. EVARTS, Prest.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓ per cent.
2d " "	" 8, '58,	50 "
3d " "	" 14, '59,	50 "
4th " "	" 13, '60,	45 "
5th " "	" 6, '61,	35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS!
EVERY NIGHT.
A NEW DRAMA AND A COMEDY.
The new drama, [illegible] Acts, called
UP AT THE HILLS.
With new scenery, by Isherwood; music by Robert Stoepel; costumes and appointments also new and appropriate to the scene and the period.
The cast will comprise the following artists:

MAJOR STONEHURST	[illegible] FISHER.
CAPT. HACK	NORTON
LIEUT. GREENWAY	FLOYD
TUNSTALL	REYNOLDS
DR. MACRIVET	JOHN SEFTON
NABISHULL	BROWNE
KHARMMAH	PARKS
DHEVA SING	PARSLOE
MRS. COL. McCANN	MRS. HOEY
MRS. EVERSLEIGH	MISS MORANT
KATE NEIL	MISS CROCKER
MARGARET	MISS MILLER
MONEE	MISS HENRIQUES
MAHLEE	MISS CARMAN

THE NEW SCENERY
BY ISHERWOOD.
To conclude with an admirable TWO ACT COMEDY, by the late Haynes Bayley, called
YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

SIR ROSE BLOOMILY	MR. BLAKE
ALGERNON BLOOMILY (his grandson)	MR. REYNOLDS
TOM SMALL (a Page)	MR. G. HOLLAND
READY	MR. YOUNG
EMMA MELVILLE	MRS. SLOAN
(Her second appearance here.)	
SUSAN TRIM	MISS MARY GANNON
MRS. PICKLE	MISS CARMAN

Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.
Performance to terminate before 11 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
On MONDAY next, Dec. 23, at 8.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION WILL BE FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved arm-chairs will be 25 cents extra. Private boxes from $3 to $5.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—All arm-chairs, seats and private boxes not secured during the day will be unreservedly thrown open in the evening to the public, thus retaining the original popular arrangements introduced by William Niblo, Esq.
GRAND FAREWELL SERIES OF
HERRMANN'S
SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION,
commencing on MONDAY next, Dec. 23, to continue every evening of the week, assisted by the Orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
ON WEDNESDAY, (Christmas Day,)
Two performances;
The first in the afternoon, at 2, and the second in the evening, at 8.
During a recess of eight months, NIBLO'S GARDEN has been entirely remodeled, and at a vast pecuniary outlay; and so thoroughly refitted and embellished by its liberal proprietor, ALEX. T. STEWART, Esq., that, while it still retains all those features which have given it such great popularity with all classes of society, it will hardly, in its new and elegant dress, be recognized by its numerous patrons.
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
from its convenient size, compactness and comfortable arrangements, will be found particularly adapted for Mr. Herrmann's wonderful performances.
NOTICE.—The Box Office will be open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 21, when arm chairs and private boxes may be secured for the grand opening night on Monday.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 23, and
FOR THE SEASON.
First appearance in New-York of the World-Renowned
PEAK FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,
AND
LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.
CARD.—This popular place of amusement for the past eight months has been undergoing repairs, at a cost of some thousands of dollars. It has been remodeled, walls newly frescoed, stage appointments and scenery renewed, seats raised and curtained, and decorated in a style superior to any saloon in the City.
First appearance in New-York of
Mr. ALBERT H. FERNALD, Pianist and Balladist.
CONSOLIDATION OF TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES.
The evening's entertainment will embrace new Songs, Ballads, Duets, new Bell Music, &c.
TWO HUNDRED SILVER BELLS.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Box Office open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 21, when seats can be secured for the opening night, Monday, Dec. 23.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.
C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-62.
The public rehearsal (No. 6,) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The second Concert of the season will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
on which occasion will be performed:
Mozart's Symphony, No. 5, in D—(first time.)
Mendelssohn's Overture, "Die Hebriden"—(Fingal's Cave.)
Z. Liszt's "Les Preludes"—(Symphonishe Dichtunz.)
And Beethoven's Grand Concerto for the Violin, under the direction of
THEODORE EISFELD.
The following distinguished artists will also appear:
Signor CENTEMERI, Baritone.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert commences at 8 o'clock P. M.
Extra subscribers' tickets, $1 each. For sale at the usual places.
No more tickets will be issued than the Hall contains seats. By order. J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.
For the benefit of the
MYERS SISTERS,
At IRVING HALL, (Irving-place,)
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861,
When the following celebrated artists will appear:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. C. W. BEAMES, Accompanist.
LOUISE AND JOSEPHINE MYERS,
AND
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at the music stores and at Irving Hall.

UNCEASING WONDERS.
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WILLIAM HANLON.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.

LECTURES.

ARTEMUS WARD,
OF VANITY FAIR,
(Mr. CHARLES F. BROWNE,)
will deliver his celebrated humorous lecture,
"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,"
at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861. Single tickets 50 cents. Tickets admitting a gentleman and a lady, 75 cents. For sale at the Library and at the door on the night of the Lecture.

MEDICAL LECTURES TO LADIES, BY MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, Practicing Physician, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Admission free. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M.; and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.
[illegible] HOLIDAY,
for ladies, children and families, that they may
SEE THE LIVING WHALE,
from the coast of Labrador, [illegible] long, which
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
says is the species known [illegible] as
THE BELUNGA OR WHITE WHALE,
one of the most interesting [illegible] introduced to the public notice. Also,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt, the
200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
THE LIVING [illegible]
THE 3 LARGE SPECKLED B[illegible]
THE 12 BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEA-HORSES,
and all the other wonders of this immense [illegible] besides witnessing the performance of that [illegible]
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
It will be worth the price of admission to see the
SMILING FACES OF THE HAPPY CHILDREN,
and listen to their merry laugh as they enjoy the sights and amusements of this favorite resort.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

THE BOWER OF BEAUTY; Or, THE ABODE OF THE FAIRIES IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST, a new play, expressly for the Holidays, with a gorgeous mechanical scene, by RANDALL, OF LONDON, with FORTY BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, NYMPHS OF THE AIR, is in preparation at a cost of over $7,000.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDREDTH,
AND
POSITIVELY
the
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played
NINETY-NINE NIGHTS,
TO ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
On MONDAY next
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
FOR A SCENE AND DRESS REHEARSAL OF
THE TWO NEW PIECES.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
Will be produced the new two-act Drama,
LITTLE TOM; OR, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
And a new burlesque, in one act, called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
A Grand Matinee on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
WHEN BOTH PIECES WILL BE PERFORMED.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the new grand spectacular drama of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY;
Or, the
BRIDES OF GLENGARIFF.
Received nightly by houses crowded from parquette to dome, with the most enthusiastic expressions of delight.
New Scenery! New Properties! Beautiful Effects! produced by extensive machinery, introducing in the principal characters,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The popular Favorites of the American Stage.
To be preceded by
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS..........as..........Melissa,
Introducing her celebrated songs of "Peasy Ike" and "My Mary Ann."
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS....as....Lanty McLoughlin
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS...as...Kate Kearney
To conclude with the
IRISH LION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
SEVENTH NIGHT OF O'DONOGHUE.
Two Grand Entertainments THIS DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, commencing at 7¾.
For the convenience of families residing at a distance, the beautiful Irish fairy legend of
O'DONOGHUE,
OR THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
Will be played in the AFTERNOON as well as EVENING.
Previous to the pageant will be given, for the first time, the ludicrous equestrian extravaganza of
MONTECIEL; OR, THE SOLDIER ON PAROLE.
Corporal Runfast..........Little Bobby Williams.
Besides a great variety of other Equestrian Performances, brilliant Gymnastics, &c., &c.
Stupendous preparations are making for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
TWELFTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted.)
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
L'OGRE; or, LE PETIT JEAN.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY......Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY..........March 3
TUESDAY......Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.......March 29
Passage money to Nassau..$45
Passage money to Havana..60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic with the First Lot of Cotton.

Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Secured.

GEN. VIELE'S EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Reporters Proscribed by Gen. Sherman.

SKIRMISHING AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

The Knowledge Gained by Recent Reconnoissances.

The Negroes and What is to be Done with Them.

The steamship *Atlantic*, O. ELDREDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 17, with passengers, mails and 120,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster General, arrived at this port this morning.

On the 18th inst., at 7 P. M., 20 miles south of Hatteras, saw steamship *Vanderbilt* steering south; 9 P. M., saw another large steamer steering south.

The *Atlantic* has a cargo of 120,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton, gathered under the direction of Government agents, by the negroes.

Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been secured when the *Atlantic* sailed, and would be shipped in the next steamer.

Gen. STEVENS' Brigade of 4,000 men, now occupies Beaufort, Lady Island, St. Helena and Bay Point.

Gen. VIELE'S expedition has been abandoned.

Gen. SHERMAN had issued orders that all the reporters for the Press should leave the place immediately.

The number of troops at Port Royal and the vicinity was about 20,000 men.

A part of the stone fleet were at Savannah, and a part of them had gone to Charleston.

There had not anything of interest transpired since the last advices.

Quite a number of passengers came by the *Atlantic*, among whom were several officers of vessels belonging to the stone fleet. We also notice the names of Maj. EVERETT, Paymaster, United States Army; Capt. KENNEDY, United States Marines; and of seventeen of the crew of the prize ship *Admirable*, with two of the crew of the *E. Waterman*. The following are the

VESSELS LEFT IN PORT.

Flag-ship Wabash, Pawnee, Unadilla, Ottawa, Seneca; frigates St. Lawrence, Susquehannah; gunboats Mohican, Curlew, Mercury, O. M. Pettit; storeships Courier, Relief; Vixen, (convoy of steamer;) Seminole, Pembina, Henry Andrews; transports Marion, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Belvidere, Winfield Scott, Ben DeFord, Cosmopolitan, Boston, Delaware, Mayflower, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Potomac, Empire City, Cahawba, George's Creek, Matanzas, Oriental.

Ships Zenas Coffin, Riddle; Golden Eagle, Swift; Ocean Express, Willis; schooners James Satterthwait, Maloy; Wm. G. Ondennid, Corson; E. English, English; Aid; Susan F. Abbott, Ludley; Lewis Chester, Somers; Sarah E. Cullen, Cullen; Snow Flake, Dickerson; J. Frawbers, Shaers; Ann Maria, Harbett; Helen, Dickerson; Shuck, Beaston; Moonlight, Williams; David Faust, Jackson; Mary Shinley, Ireland; N. E. Martin, Robinson; P. Williams, Williams; T. J. Hills, Weldon; Charles McNeal, Godfreys; Yankee Blade, Combs; Belle of the Bay; Daniel Maleney, Sleetman; Clark, Clark; R. Miller, Baker; E. F. Allen, Allen; also 17 vessels of the stone fleet.

Off Savannah—The Savannah, Pocahontas and Flag.

At St. Helena Sound—The Isaac Smith and the Dale.

Off Charleston—Florida and Augusta.

Off Fernandina and Brunswick—Seminole and Bienville.

We are indebted to Purser FORDHAM for prompt delivery of our news packages.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal, including one from Commander DRAYTON, dated Dec. 9. He gives the particulars of his recent cruise in the *Pawnee*, with the *Unadilla*, *Isaac Smith*, and *Vixen*, and the exploration of the Ashepoo River.

Among other things he states that, on our approach to Hurzgrut's Creek, he saw a picket of soldiers, who took to their horses on his approach, hastened in their flight by a shot or two thrown at them.

On landing at Hutchinson's Island, it was ascertained that two days before all the negro houses, overseers' houses and out-buildings, together with all the picked cotton, had been burned.

The attempt had at the same time been made to drive off the negroes, but many had escaped, although some of their number, they said, had been shot in attempting to do so.

The scene that presented itself was one of complete desolation.

The smoking ruins and the cowering figures of the negroes, who still instinctively clung to their "birthstones," although there was no longer a shelter for their heads, presented a most melancholy sight, the impression of which was made even stronger by the piteous walls of the poor creatures, a large portion of whom were old and decrepid.

About one hundred and forty negroes, most of them in a very destitute condition, had collected at Otter Island.

Commander DRAYTON had given directions to supply them with food until some disposition could be made of them.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Viele's Expedition Abandoned—Reasons for the Change of Programme—Important Reconnoissances—The Forts on the Savannah at the Mercy of the National Forces—The Rebels Making a Stand at Port Royal Ferry—What shall be Done with the Negroes?—The Stone Fleet.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

A few days since I wrote that the expedition which has been so long in contemplation from this place to some other port in Secessia, would leave early this week. Then the matter appeared to be so certain that I was able to send you the names of the vessels which had been assigned for the transportation of the troops. Now, for the present, at least, the enterprise has been abandoned; and the steamships which for six weeks have been lying idly at anchor here, will discharge their cargoes and go to New-York.

There are many reasons for this change of programme. When the demonstration against the coasts of the rebellious States was projected, its chief object was to secure one or two suitable harbors as places of refuge for the vessels of the blockading fleet, and the selection of these harbors was left to the discretion of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN. It soon became evident, after the brilliant success at Port Royal, that the field of operations thus opened would be quite large enough, even if the military portion of the force were doubled, and Gen. SHERMAN has from the first been unwilling to weaken his command by diffusing it. Commodore DUPONT, also, was not slow to perceive how much might be accomplished in just this vicinity by the Navy; and, while the military have been engaged in throwing up intrenchments, erecting store-houses, and otherwise making Hilton Head a thorough *point d'appui*, he has rendered the blockade of Savannah perfect by the seizure of Tybee Island, and obtained another harbor, scarcely inferior to that of Port Royal, by holding St. Helena Sound, distant twenty-five miles from Charleston, and the islands contiguous to it, upon one of which—Otter Island—Gen. SHERMAN has a force intrenched.

Many other important results have been achieved, and of them I shall presently write. Now, I merely wish to explain, as satisfactorily as I can, the cause of the postponement of the expedition. In the first place, the necessity of obtaining another port of refuge has been obviated; and secondly, the Commissariat, ordnance and Quartermaster's stores which would have been carried hence, are absolutely wanted for the operations here. Let not the people of the North be disappointed nor impatient. In due time, and that speedily, the flag of the Union will float, as of yore, over both Charleston and Savannah!

After the occupation of Otter Island, the other day, Commander DRAYTON, with the *Pawnee*, and some other vessels of the squadron, made an extended reconnoissance of the waters emptying into St. Helena Sound. Passing up the Ashepoo River they saw three abandoned forts, and crossing northward, they returned down the South Edisto River, where also, on Fenwick's Island other deserted fortifications were observed. The *Dale*, sloop-of-war, Lieut.-Commanding TRUXTON, and the *Isaac Smith*, gunboat, Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLSON, are now in charge of Otter Island and the passes thereabout. Commander DRAYTON will leave here to-day with the gunboat *Seneca* and the surveying steamer *Vixen*, to reconnoitre the North Edisto and the Stone Rivers. Since the troops have been stationed at Otter Island the negroes have come into the camp in large numbers. They say that the fortifications in that vicinity were made last April, and were abandoned after the fight at Port Royal. They also say that the whites are flying from their houses to Charleston, and places further inland, first setting fire to their cotton crops.

Another very important and interesting reconnoissance was made a few days since by Commander ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, with three gunboats. The vessels were taken into Warsaw Inlet, a short distance south of Tybee Roads, and thence up Ossibaw Inlet. In Warsaw Inlet they found 21 feet of water on the bar. This was entirely unexpected, as the soundings are not marked on the coast survey charts. *Both of these inlets are found to turn the forts on the Savannah River.* Here, as at St. Helena Sound, abandoned earthworks were found. One of the deserted fortifications on Warsaw Inlet is an important one. A strong work still exists on the Vernon River, a tributary of Ossibaw Inlet, but our gunboats can silence it. The reconnoissance demonstrated that troops can be carried to Vernontown, within ten miles of Savannah, the steeples of which city were in plain sight from our vessels.

The enemy seems anxious to make a stand at Port Royal Ferry. On either side of the river at that point is a long causeway, built across the marshes, which stretch from both shores. The other morning it was discovered that the rebels had busied themselves during the night in erecting a barricade, which, by a little license, might be termed a *tête-de-pont*, behind which our glasses revealed them, peering at us, ready to take a shot should any of our men expose themselves within range of their rifles. "Drive them away!" was the word, and Lieut. RANSOM, who has command of the sections of HAMILTON'S Battery stationed at the ferry, took two of his pieces at double-quick down the causeway, unlimbered them, and planted two Parrott shells directly in the centre of the work. A helter-skelter flight followed, and under the supposition that the fugitives had taken refuge in a building some distance in the rear, Lieut. RANSOM aimed a few shells at that. He was afterwards informed by a negro who came into our lines that the rebel Colonel was wounded. We must give the enemy credit for tenacity of purpose, however, for he returned to his barricade-making as soon as our firing ceased. Of course he was again dislodged, but he again returned as quickly as the battery withdrew. So it has been ever since, the rebels and the battery alternately working in their different ways; and so it is likely to be, until our men at the ferry shall have been reinforced.

We have had two or three days of cold weather here. But when I say cold, it must be understood in a comparative sense, for none of us wear other than Summer garments and overcoats. This touch of Winter has been enough, however, to occasion some complaint among the camp negroes, whose tents are pitched in rather an exposed place, where the northerly wind sweeps them. Quartermaster SAXTON, mindful, as far as he can be, of everybody's comfort, sought to remedy the grievances of the cold-blooded creatures, by finding them quarters in the plantation houses on the island; but on making a visit to the plantations he found a slight obstacle in the way of fulfilling his intentions. All the houses, as well as outbuildings, were swarming with blacks already—refugees from the main land, whole colonies of them, and it would not do to turn Jack out of doors to give Gill a shelter.

It is clear that something must be done, and quickly too, for these negroes. Some humanizing policy must be adopted toward them. They now herd like brutes upon the plantations. As is somewhat natural, they seem, for the most part, stolidly indifferent to everything else than their new-found liberty, which means to them nothing more nor less, at present, than relief from work and the driver's lash. Soon their stock of corn and sweet potatoes will be exhausted, and then they will come to the camps for help. What then? Work cannot be found for all of them. Even now the supply of this kind of labor exceeds the demand, and as we advance into the country the dilemma becomes greater. Some sort of government should be established for them immediately. Their case demands urgent attention. Generally speaking I have heard little praise bestowed upon the negroes employed in the camps. They are said to be the reverse of industrious. When, however, they begin to fully realize that they are to be paid for their labor, doubtless an improvement will be manifested. Indeed, we have had this demonstrated already in the case of some of the men employed in the Quartermaster's Department. A few days since he paid them their wages for the month—$10 being the largest amount to the best workers, and the others in sums according to their deserts. All seemed astonished at the idea of receiving an equivalent for their services, and now it is not necessary to spur them to their work. A range of barracks for these people will soon be built, under Capt. SAXTON'S direction, and he intends to send North for school-teachers to instruct the children, many of whom are intelligent enough to prove apt scholars.

A prize was brought in here on Saturday last by the steamer *Alabama*. She was the British ship *Admiral*, of Liverpool, laden with salt and coal, out 90 days, and having a clearance for St. Johns, New-Brunswick. How in the world the Captain lost his reckoning so far as to be at the mouth of the Savannah River, endeavoring to run the blockade, he failed to explain—consequently he was seized. After depleting him of some coal, he was dispatched for Philadelphia with a prize crew on board.

The new pier in process of construction here, of which I wrote, has been condemned. Its foundation proved to be a bed of quicksand, and two days of rough weather caused it to settle considerably on one side. Capt. SAXTON has fixed upon a location for a new one, and the pile-drivers have commenced work already. No pains will be spared to make this new pier substantial. It is to be 25 feet wide and 1,000 feet in length, or as much longer as may be necessary to enable vessels to lie alongside of it. Meanwhile, as a makeshift, Capt. KING, the Harbormaster, intends to sink two of the stone fleet—the *F. Henrietta* and the *Courier*—at the end of the old structure, which, it is hoped, will thus be made serviceable until the other shall have been completed.

Speaking of the stone-fleet, we have seventeen of these vessels at anchor here now. Fleet-Captain DAVIS, of the *Wabash*, will leave on the first fair day with most of them for the purpose of finding them permanent moorings upon Charleston bar. I expect to witness the rather singular immersion. If the experiment of blockading Charleston harbor in this way proves a success, the commerce of the place must in future be conducted through Stone River upon flat-boats.

The roadstead at Port Royal is filled with vessels of all classes and sizes. Besides the transport steamers and men-of-war, there are a large number of colliers and store-ships, and the arrivals are greatly in access of the departures. Supposing that a list of these craft may interest some of your readers I send it, and also the names of the stone fleet:

SCHOONERS—*James Satherthwait*, Capt. McCoy; *Wm. G. Oudenread*, Corson; *E. Clark*, Clark; *R. Miller*, Baker; *J. M. Vance*, Bird; *R. F. Allen*, Allen; *E. English*, English; *Aid*, Ericott; *Susan F. Abbott*, Ludley; *Lewis Chester*, Somers; *Sarah E. Collins*, Collins; *Snowflake*, Dickinson; *J. Frambers*, Simmers; *Anna Maria*, Harlich; *Helene*, Dickinson; *Shark*, Beaston; *Moonlight*, Jackson; *David Faust*, ——; *Mary Shinley*, Ireland; *Annie E. Martin*, Robinson; *J. T. Williams*, Williams; *T. J. Hill*, Weldon; *Chas. M. Neal*, Godfrey; *Yankee Blade*, Coonley; *Daniel Maloney*, Steelman.

BRIG.—*Belle of the Bay*, ——.

BARKS.—*Zenas Coffin*, *Jane A. Bishop*, *Ocean Express*, and *Golden Eagle*.

STONE FLEET.—*Corea*, Capt. Pomeroy; *L. C. Richmond*, Maloy; *Fortune*, Boyce; *Herald*, Gifford; *Archer*, Worth; *America*, Beard; *Kensington*, Tilton; *Maria Teresa*, Taylor; *Garland*, French; *Courier*, Broyton; *F. Henrietta*, Comskey; *Amazon*, Swift; *Tenedos*, ——; *Rebecca Sims*, Willis; *Robin Hood*, ——; *Leonidas*, Howland; *Harvest*, Taylor.

H. J. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of a Resolution Recognizing the Services of Gen. Lyon.

THANKS TO COL. MULLIGAN AND HIS MEN

Proposed Amendment to the Fugitive Slave Law.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels if necessary to save the Union.

Also, several petitions for an armory at Rock Island.

Also, a petition asking for the removal of JESSE D BRIGHT from the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the establishment of a system to exchange prisoners.

Also, a report from the Military Committee, and a joint resolution, expressing recognition of the gallantry of Gen. LYON, and the soldiers under his command at Springfield.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) made a few remarks in eulogy of the character of Gen. LYON, with a sketch of the battle of Springfield, where the warrior of this war ended his gallant and well-spent life, and with a tribute to the gallantry and bravery of the soldiers.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.)—The language of eulogy is so often heard in this chamber, that its value may be impaired by its frequency. But there are certain qualities in the character of Gen. LYON so peculiar and so admirable that it seems eminently proper to invite the attention of the Senate and of the country for a few moments longer to their consideration, while this resolution is before the Senate. It is not my design to dwell on the circumstances of his death. The country knows by heart the story of that brilliant charge in which his life was sacrificed. I shall not linger upon it now, nor enlarge upon that undaunted courage which was one of the least of his noble qualities. I propose to say a single word upon certain other qualities of a higher order which Gen. LYON possessed to a degree, so distinguished as to render him remarkable among those heroic characters whose lives and services have illustrated our history. A high sense of official duty, devotion to the public service, these were the peculiar and striking points of Gen. LYON'S character. Other men equaled and surpassed him in originality, in fertility of expedients, in ingenuity, perhaps in power of combination, but I think it would be difficult to find one in our list of public men, since the days of WASHINGTON, civil or military, who in his utter, downright, unshrinking, uncalculating devotion to duty equaled him. He was remarkable for his regard for his friends, but he looked upon their claims upon him as nothing in comparison with the duty he owed the public. This had always seemed to be his governing principle, and when he was called to lead our forces in the West it was strikingly manifested. Then it was seen how this high devotion to duty could inspire the heart with the noblest courage, and elevate the mind into that exalted condition where it seems to be moved by the inspiration of genius. Thus inspired, he entered upon the brilliant career of victory, which was closed by his death upon the field of battle. How great was the loss to his country when he fell, it is impossible now accurately to measure; but this I may safely presume to say, that had he lived, his career, as it began, would have continued victorious. I will not reflect upon others. I know well the difficulties which delay and obstruct the progress of our arms, and I will not add to the perplexities of our military leaders by my own unskilled criticism of plans, which I do not understand, or by comments upon purposes of which I am uninformed, but this much I may say in behalf of the dead hero who now sleeps within the bosom of his native State, near the grave of PUTNAM, that had LYON lived and led our forces in Missouri the mistakes and disasters which since his death, we have there had occasion to deplore, would not have occured, and to-day we should not have been disputing the possession of that State with rebels in arms. In him, as the people hoped and believed, the hero of the war was found. In him, such was the wondrous will of Heaven, the hero of the war was lost as soon as found.

> "This man—the glorious vision of a day—
> Was only shown on earth and snatched away."

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said he was an intimate friend of Gen. LYON. Some of the last letters Gen. LYON wrote were written to him. Connecticut mourns him as a gallant and true son, and the nation mourns him as a patriot and hero. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*. Laid on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported back, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill to abolish the United States Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, whereupon the Committee was discharged.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said, with all due deference, that he thought the Committee had not acted up to their duty.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to soldiers in the Distric of Columbia.

The bill is an amendment to a former bill, and prohibits not only the sale of liquors to the soldiers, but the drinking of it on the premises. The penalty is a fine and imprisonment and revocation of license.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Staff attached to divisions of the army and volunteers.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the proclamation by Gen. PHELPS, and by what authority it was made, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution so as to include the proclamations of all other Generals.

Mr. WILSON thought there was no necessity fo sending for the proclamations. Generals were appointed to use the sword and not the pen. If they could not use the sword better than the pen they should be mustered out of the service. The best thing to do was to make a statute that no Generals be allowed to make any proclamations.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) wanted an avowal from the Administration that no authority had been given for such a proclamation.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that if subordinate officers had not carried out the wishes of the President, it was his duty to correct the wrong. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) resumed his remarks on his resolution offered yesterday. He continued his argument against the doctrine of secession, and referred to the declarations of the leaders of the rebellion as showing an intention to overthrow republican institutions, and establish a monarchy or despotism. He declared that the people had nothing to do with seceding the States from the Union. Virginia was taken out of the Union by a secret conspiracy.

The resolution was laid on the table for the present. Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expedienay of establishing a branch mint at Denver.

Mr. BERNHISEL, delegate from Utah, moved that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of providing for a geological survey of that Territory.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) so much of the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing as refers to the destruction, by fire, of the mechanical part of the Patent Office reports, be referred to the Committee on Printing, and that they report as early as practicable in favor of printing the volumes in place of those thus destroyed.

On motion of Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Paymaster-General of the army to authorize the Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to credit and pay all commissioned officers and volunteers their pay and allowances from the date of their acceptance and taking the oath of allegiance as required by the officers appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the preservation and repairs of the harbors at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass., with a view to commerce and National defence.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 to complete the defences of Washington.

The bill was passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting certificates of allotments of pay of the volunteers to their families and friends. Each State is to appoint three persons to visit the several departments of the army to receive the money. The provision of the former law, allowing liens to Sutlers on the pay of soldiers, is repealed, and all regulations on the subject are abrogated beyond the rules and articles of war.

The House also passed the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of general courts-martial in time of war.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill amendatory of the present laws, so as not to exclude in the appointment of chaplains any religious societies, was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN mentioned that at present Jewish Rabbis were excluded, notwithstanding there were large numbers of Hebrews in the army.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relieving Ireland in view of the probable famine there. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof first being made that the claimant of such fugitives is loyal to the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired whether his colleague would not consent to make the resolution merely one of inquiry.

Mr. JULIAN replied that he preferred the present form of his resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas, 39; nays, 78.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, (Union,) ineffectually appealed to Mr. JULIAN to so amend his resolution as to confine its operation to the citizens of States which have or may secede.

The resolution was then passed, by yeas, 78; nays, 39.

YEAS.

Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Cutter of Ohio, Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.
Roscoe Conkling, N. Y., R.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin, of Me., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
McKean of N. Y., Rep.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Morrill of Me., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Patton of Penn., Rep.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Porter of Ind., Rep.
Potter of Wis., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Shellaberger of Ohio, Rep.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Thomas of Mass., Union.
Train of Mass., Rep.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Vandevere of Iowa, Rep.
Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Walton of Vt., Rep.
Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Worcester of O., Rep.
Whaley of Va., Union.
White of Ind., Rep.
Windom of Min., Rep.

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn, Secesh.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.
Cooper of Penn., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.
English of Conn., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.
Grider of Ky., Union.
Harding of Ky., Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.
Johnson of Pa., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.
Leary of Md., Union.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Mallory of Ky., Union.
Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Menzies of Ky., Union.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Noell of Mo., Opp.
Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Steele of N. J., Opp.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Webster of Md., Union.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.,
Wright of Pa., Union.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.	
Republicans	74
Elected as Union Men	4—78
NAYS.	
Opposition	21
Elected as Union Men	14
Secesh	3
Republican	1—39

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Col. MULLIGAN and his command for their heroic defence of Lexington, and authorizing the Twenty-third Regiment of Illinois to bear on their colors the name of "Lexington."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary report a bill for the confiscation of all the property of all citizens found in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States and such as aid and abet the rebellion, and the unconditional liberation of their slaves, and protection of the slaves from recapture by rebel masters.

The House refused, by 52 against 60, to order the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.,) moved to commit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion on the table, and the motion was agreed to by 61 against 55.

Such action was thereafter taken as had the effect of laying the whole subject upon the table by two majority.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing for an additional article of war, by which all officers of the army shall be prohibited from using any part of the force under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, and providing for the punishment of such officers by dismissal from service.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned until Monday.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama, called "Up at the Hills," was produced here on Thursday night. It is from the pen of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and illustrates a phase in East Indian life, in which the army officers of her Britannic Majesty, in their social relations do not come in for a vast amount of glory. The principal character is a Major—a blackleg of the better kind, who swindles the verdant cornets of his regiment, and falls even lower than that in a matter of love. Contrasted with this unenviable personality is a lady, *Mrs. Col. McCann*, who outwits the polite sharper in all his little schemes, and in the end rescues the lady whom he has schemed to ensnare. The drama depends on these two characters, which are very well drawn, and is therefore somewhat scant in incident. Materials so slight indeed in feebler hands would be uninteresting; carpentered by Mr. TAYLOR they furnish a certain amount of intellectual pleasure to the watchful. The dialogue, without being brilliant, is easy and agreeable. It shows how two well-bred people can fight a battle of life and death without a coarse display of temper. In the last act the hand of a master is clearly perceptible, all the nerves of the story being gathered up with surgical accuracy. So excellent is this, that the piece, which somewhat drags in the earlier stages, is completely redeemed, and leaves a favorable impression on the mind. Whether this result is due mainly to the author, or partly to the actors, we shall not now stop to inquire. It is certain that Mrs. HOEY plays a very important *rôle*, with charming determination of purpose and admirable effect, and that Mr. FISHER has never been seen to greater advantage. Miss HENRIQUES has a spasmodically sentimental part, but succeeds by natural grace and modesty in rescuing it from insipidity. Mr. FLOYD, as *Lieut. Greenway*, is also excellent. The scenery and appointments we need scarcely add are all that could be desired.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The sale of tickets for HERRMANN'S first farewell night, on Monday, will commence to-night.

ARTISTS' FUND.—The sale of pictures will take place, to-day, at the Studio Rooms, Tenth-street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand matinée performance to-day—the only one of the season.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The second Philharmonic Concert of the season takes place to-night, at Irving Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE TO BRIG.-GEN. T. F. MEAGHER.—Previous to the departure of the Fifth Regiment, Irish Brigade, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was presented with a handsome and valuable horse, completely caparisoned, by a few of his personal friends. The horse and its accoutrements cost upwards of $500.

THE THIRD REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.—This regiment, Col. [illegible], which has been encamped at Hamilton Park for some time past, left there yesterday and proceeded to Staten Island. At present the regiment is five hundred strong, and in appearance and drill are really excellent. Camp Washington is the name of the new encampment on Staten Island.

TO BE CONTINUED.—The fair of the Memorial Church Benevolent Society, which has been open at the school-room, corner of Hammond-street and Waverly-place, will continue until Tuesday instead of closing last night, as was first announced.

Gen. Fremont.

It is not widely known, perhaps, that General and Mrs. FREMONT were present during the lecture of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS at the Cooper Institute. The distinguished pair entered the building very quietly, and were seated where they could be observed by very few of the audience. The vast majority of those present were utterly unconscious that the man, the mention of whose name by the lecturer, drew forth such repeated plaudits, was actually in their midst. Mr. PHILLIPS, himself, was evidently unaware of the fact. The General was very plainly attired in citizen's dress, and withdrew, with Mrs. FREMONT, at the close of the lecture unobserved. He is daily visited at the Astor House by personal and business friends, but seems to be entirely occupied with those matters of private interest which were, perforce, left unattended to during his late military service. He will remain in New-York until summoned to Washington.

Col. Mulligan.

Col. and Mrs. MULLIGAN continue to receive the attentions of the admirers of courage and patriotism, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. A portion of yesterday was devoted to a drive through the City, and it is expected that the City's guests will attend morning service at the Cathedral to-morrow.

Gen. Miramon in New-York.

Gen. MIRAMON, of Mexican celebrity, has very quietly arrived in our City, and has rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain until the departure of the next Havana steamer, on which he will embark for that port, *en route* to Mexico. The present intervention of Spain, France and England in the political affairs of his native country, is the chief object of the General's attention, and the cause of his presence here at this time.

Arrivals in the City.

French Admiral Renault, Commander Hervelt, of H. B. M. gunboat *Rinaldo*; Jas. Kerrigan, of Ireland, and Lieut. Jas. Aborn, and Mrs. Dr. F. L. Wheaton, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Hon. C. H. Shendley, of Albany; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; John Arnot, of Elmira; Major Russell Emett, of the U. S. Army; C. H. Stott, of Hudson, Samuel Downes, of Boston, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Francis Avery, from Florence, Italy; J. A. Bryan, of England; C. D. Hamell, of Chicago; H. G. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; F. M. Cramer, of Boston; David Handes, of Cincinnati; F. A. Rhodes, of Providence; H. S. Hoyt, of New-Jersey; Geo. P. Rodgers, of Boston, and Wm. McKean, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. D. Robertson, of Westchester County; James Lovell, of Boston; P. B. Tyler, of Massachusetts; J. P. Lindsay, of Connecticut; Chas. H. Peck, of St. Louis, and F. P. Stevens, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. A. McClellan, brother to Gen. McClellan, U. S. A.; Capt. R. B. Irwin, U. S. A.; S. H. Phillips, of Salem, Mass.; J. M. Parker, of Chicago; and Wm. Norris, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Col. Z. H. Benton, of Jefferson County; Col. L. S. Parsons, and Capt. Martin, from Washington; Robt. Denniston, State Comptroller, of Orange County; James Barnes of the U. S. Army, and D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT.—Nos. 4, 7, 21, 23, 24, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 65, 68, 101, 103, 108, 110, 111.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

That part of Broadway where it is intersected by Fulton-st., is remarkable for the frequent occurrence of "jams," and the difficulty pedestrians sometimes experience in effecting a crossing; but it is no less remarkable from the fact that KNOX, the great designer and introducer of the highly popular Holiday Hat, has his store at the northeast corner.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING THE VOLUNTEERS by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures.

[Advertisement.]

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $2 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Cutlery of all kinds.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture dépôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Atlantic, from Port Royal.—Joseph Baulch, Esq., Frank Baulch, Ebier Bacon, of Boston; L. J. Howe, New-York; Lieut. E. B. Bates, Lieut. George Brotherton, Rev. Mr. Riser, Seventy-ninth New-York; Major Floyd, Capt. Smith, Maj. Boyd, Charles Eaton, Capt. Walker, J. C. Choppell, George D. Woodworth, H. Levinstein, Abram Appally, Peter Daniel, Capt. Bush, A. C. Chester, W. C. Wood, Robert B. Smith, Prentice Avery, Robert Dunbar, Capt. Starr, T. F. Hascoll, Hayden McClellan, L. J. Rose, George Ambrose, John King, Major Erritt, Paymaster, U. S. A.; R. M. Graham, M. W. Willis, Chaplain Fourth New-Hampshire; Wm. Green, Boston; Capt. Kennedy, U. S. Marines. J. P. St. John, U. S. ship Savannah; Louis Hanson, Capt. Millaken, Eighth Maine; J. D. Childs, Capt. B. K. Cossack, R. Swift, B. Dumfries, Capt. D. G. Chadwick, Jeremiah B. Gifford, E. W. Ball. Also, 17 of crew of prize ship Admirable, and 2 of crew of E. Waterman, and 40 in the steerage. A number of the passengers are officers of vessels belonging to the stone fleet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon rises.. 9 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 14 | Gov. Island. 11 03 | Hell Gate.... 12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Carolda, Stafford, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Alfred Storer, Comens, Havre, Snow & Burgess; Joseph Rowan, (Br.,) Fowler, Liverpool, J. Wilmarth & Co.; John Hills, Chadwick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Endeavor, Dane, San Francisco, J. S. Earle & Co.; Thomas A. Cole, Magud, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Johnans Schmidt, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen, Edward Unkert.

Barks Eliza Laing, (Br.,) Laing, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Growler, Wall, Havana, A. H. Brigham; Michael, Forman, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Abendroth, (Hamb.,) Peiffer, Rio Grande del Sur, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett, Marseilles, Moore & Haines.

Schooners Charmer, Cherry, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; Andromeda, (Br.,) Ashby, Havana, I. B. Gager; W. A. Griffin, Borden, Fall River, S. Godwin; F. H. Abbott, Smith, Hampton Roads, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sidonia, (Br.,) Dunn, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Lucy Ann, (Br.,) Lawrence, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Lilly, Foster, Yarmouth, D. Starr; Hannakett, Jack, Stamford, master Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, St. Johns, N. B., A Mathews & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Damascus, (Br.,) John Roskell, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Had very severe gales from W. to N. W. Dec. 8, experienced a severe hurricane; was compelled to lie to for 36 hours.

Steamship Atlantic, O. Eldredge, Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 17, with passengers, mails and 120,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster-General.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Rathbone, Hampton Roads 24 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to R. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marenia, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. gunboat R. B. Forbes, Newcomb, Port Royal, S. C., 17th inst. Was towed to this port by steamship Atlantic. Came here for repairs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

H. B. M. gunboat Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, Halifax 4 ds.

Bark Scandia, (Norwg.,) Peterson, Santander, Spain, 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Greyhound, Pierce, Remedios Dec. 3, in ballast, to H. B. Brookman & Co. Had very heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Charles, (Br.,) Barker, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to Lewis & Brown.

Brig John Hathaway, Townsend, Newport 3 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., very fresh.

Sailed.

Dec. 19—Ships Great Western, B. Webb, and Crescent City, Liverpool; Elizabeth Hamilton, Havre; Kaiser (Br.,) Antwerp; Suando, (Br.,) Liverpool. Bark Martha's Vineyard, Glasgow. Brigs Maria, Para; Agiles, (Br.,) Belfast; Ellen, (Br.,) Cork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
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300 BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $16,
Selling for $8.
At EVANS', and 66 } 68 FULTON-ST.

500 BLACK OVERCOATS,
from the stock of a broken house.
Worth $6,
Selling for $3.
At EVANS', and 66 } 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

650 SILK MIXED CASSIMERE PANTS,
Of the finest quality, and beautifully made,
Worth $8.
Selling for $4.
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900 SUPER BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCK-COATS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Lined throughout with silk and satin,
Well worth $26,
Selling for $13,
At EVANS' and 66 } 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,200 RICH SILK AND SATIN VESTS,
Worth $4 and $5,
Selling for $2 and $2 50
At EVANS', 66 } 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,500 PAIR SUPER FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $8,
Selling for $3 75,
At EVANS', and 66 } 68 FULTON-ST.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests,
Of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken wholesale house,
Is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
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OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
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SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75
&c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
OF
SUPERB FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS
FANCY GOODS,
AND
18-CARAT JEWELRY.

MESSRS.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK
ON
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,
At 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice stock of elegant Fancy Goods, Jewelry, consisting in part of
REAL BRONZES, STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, SEVRES VASES.
BISCUIT STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
ODEUR, GLOVE, WORK AND MOUCHOIR BOXES.
GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESSING-CASES, SURPRISE BOXES.
FANS, SHELL AND PEARL OPERA GLASSES.
MUSICAL BOXES, TOILET CASES.
ALSO,
Superb sets of Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets. Ladies' Chatelaines and Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins.
Of the newest designs and importation.

The whole comprising the most beautiful assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered at public sale. The above will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Saturday, 21st inst.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE XIVth Ward Industrial School will be held on MONDAY-EVENING, Dec. 23, in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. Methodist Church; LUCIUS HART, Esq., and others. Presentation of prizes to, and singing by, the children. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SELLING OFF, DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES—Consisting of Black Silk Velvet, Black Silks, Black and Brown Beaver Cloths, Broche Long Shawls, White Shirting and Sheeting Linens, White and Brown Table-cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., all of which will be sold much below the present prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

$3,000 WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, already established, by a young man, who wishes to extend the business; profits 50 per cent.; one that will attend to the book correspondence and financiering, can clear $5,000 per annum. Address SCOTT, New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—BROWER'S PATent water-proof composition is warranted to make boots and shoes impervious to water, and last as long again. It should be used at all seasons, as it saves half of your shoe money. For sale everywhere.

A. BROWER No. 4 Reade-st.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, New-York Volunteers, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the Evening—*The Moral Crisis of the Nation.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO. WILL SELL the balance of their catalogue of watches THIS DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HARDWARE STOCK TO TRADE FOR real estate, with none but first mortgages on; stock well assorted, suitable for a retail store. Can be had with or without the stand. Apply at No. 323 8th-av.